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INTRABLOC AFFAIRS

CEMA Summit To Meet in Moscow End of Jun [POLITIKA 21 Jun] AA 1
Warsaw Pact Deputy Foreign Ministers Meet AA 2

ALBANIA

Thatcher Victory Blamed on 'Colonial Ambitions' [ZERI I POPULLIT 14 Jun] B 1
Army Assistance in Liberating Yugoslavia Noted [BASHKIMI 16 Jun] B 2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Materials on Continuing Prague Peace Assembly D 1
Protesters Arrested [AFP] D 1
French Protesters Identified [DPA] D 1
'Charter 77' Appeal [Vienna KURIER 22 Jun] D 1
Western News Coverage Criticized D 2
Soviet Delegate Addresses Assembly D 2
Statements by Romanian Delegates D 3
Speeches From CPCZ CC Session on S & T D 3
Beno Remarks D 3
Husak Delivers Closing Address D 4

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Activities of Zhivkov Official Visit Continue E 1
Talks Conclude E 1
Cooperation Agreement Signed E 1
Leaders Visit Berlin Works E 2
Defense Minister Receives Guinean Counterpart E 3
Krenz Holds Talks With French Youth Group E 3
Briefs: PRC Journalism Agreement E 4

POLAND

Materials on Visit of Pope John Paul II G 1
Sermon in Krakow 22 Jun G 1
Closing Speech at Krakow Mass G 2
Jaruzelski, Pope Meet in Krakow G 2
Barcikowski Receives Nuncio G 3
Militia Security Communique [TRYBUNA LUDU 20 Jun] G 3
West's Coverage of Speeches G 4

KOMMUNIST Foreign Department Director Interviewed G 5
[GAZETA KRAKOWSKA 6 Jun]
Economic Reform Commission Holds Session G 5
Rakowski Speaks in Poznan on New Trade Unions G 6
Sejm Commission Reports Unfilled Militia Posts G 7
Demand for Coal Falling; Industry Saturated G 7
Minister Interviewed on 'Democratic Culture' G 7
[POLITYKA 18 Jun]
13 Former Lubin Solidarity Members Arrested G 11
Condition of Solidarity's Bujak Described G 11
Solidarity's 'Antinational Activities' Traced G 12
[TRYBUNA LUDU 20 Jun]

ROMANIA

Ceausescu Chairs Political Committee Meeting H 1
Officials Congratulate PRC Counterparts H 4
Ceausescu Cables Li Xiannian H 4
Dascalescu Greets Zhao Ziyang H 4
Arab League Delegation Visit 14-20 Jun H 5
Ecuadorean Party Leader Visits Bucharest H 5
Andrei Meets Danish Foreign Ministry Official H 5
Dobrescu Receives Danish Party Official H 6
Popescu Meets PRC's Wang Zhen in Beijing H 6

YUGOSLAVIA

China's Role in Nuclear Arms Reduction Assessed I 1
Spiljak Congratulates PRC's Deng Xiaoping I 2
UNCTAD Deliberations in Bucharest Continue I 2
Panamanian Delegate [Panama City LA REPUBLICA 19 Jun] I 2
U.S. 'Hijacks' Group B I 2
Group of 77 Goals I 3
GDR Proposals Presented I 4
Concern With Trieste Disturbances Voiced I 4
Italian Government Addressed I 4
Slovene Alliance Protests I 5
SFRY-Bulgaria Border Meetings Announced I 5
Dolanc Discusses Drug Trafficking in Turkey I 5
International Initiatives in Balkans Viewed [NIN No 1693 12 Jun] I 6
Spiljak Reports to SFRY Presidency I 7
Mamula Addresses LC Army Committee Meeting I 8
Civil Protection Council Meeting Reported I 8
Muslim Influence in Bosnia-Hercegovina Described I 9
[Vienna NEUE KRONEN-ZEITUNG 19 Jun]
Kosovo 'Irredentist' Group Members Sentenced I 10
Cuban, SFRY Exchanges in Belgrade Reported I 11
Foreign Trade Ministers Talk [Havana] I 11
Cabrizas Meets Croatian Official [Havana] I 11
Cabrizas, Brajovic Meet [Havana] I 11
Cabrizas Meets SFRY Banker [Havana] I 11

CEMA SUMMIT TO MEET IN MOSCOW END OF JUN

AU221535 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Jun 83 p 3

[R. Bajalski report]

[Text] Moscow, 20 Jun -- Yuriy Andropov, with his statement at the party plenum last Tuesday that the aim now is to reach a "qualitiatively new level" of integration, that is division of labor, within CEMA, and Andrey Gromyko, with his report at the session of the Soviet parliament that "preparations are in progress to hold an economic consultative conference of the CEMA member states at the highest level," have virtually announced that this meeting of the highest leaders of 10 CEMA countries would be held soon. Informed circles claim that it will be held in Moscow toward the end of this month, that it will last 2 days, and that the purpose of the meeting will be to adopt political decisions on working out the strategy of further economic cooperation within CEMA and on more thorough accords on jointly resisting the pressures and "sanctions" of the West.

Two Reasons

Although the preparations for this meeting have continued for several months -- because it is known that some individual CEMA member countries announced it as early as last year -- the impression now is that the preparations for convening it have been accelerated in recent weeks. There are most probably two reasons for this acceleration. First of all, the long preparations for the Eastern economic summit have apparently reached the stage at which it has become necessary to resolve the individual key dilemmas of strategy at the highest political level. And second, as a result of an analysis of the results of the Williamsburg summit of the "group of seven" Western countries, it has been certainly concluded that the Eastern "group of 10 countries" should act on the world scene more homogeneously and with greater solidarity.

Be that as it may, we are on the eve of an Eastern economic summit and thus the only question of current interest is what will happen there.

There is no doubt that changes will be made in the economic integration processes and that, what is even more, some of these changes will be of an essential nature. What Andropov calls aspirations to a "qualitatively new level" of integration is called by Soviet economists the introduction of corrective measures in the existing concept of division of labor. When the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and head of the Soviet state says that "even today it is impossible to imagine the life of countries of the socialist community" without the aforementioned changes, he certainly has in mind also the Soviet view that it is no longer possible to count on increasing mutual trade within CEMA on the basis of the USSR's increased exports of raw materials and energy but only on the basis of specialization in final production.

Andropov believes that integration must be "increasingly deep, comprehensive, and effective" to ensure a reliable strengthening of the economies of all CEMA countries. And in this connection the Soviet economists, and more specifically Academician Bogomolov, precisely state that it is necessary to "improve the economic conditions of trade in accordance with the principle of mutual benefits and of ensuring mutual preferential treatment." Putting it even more specifically, they say that, as importers of Soviet raw materials and fuel at prices below the world prices, the Soviet Union's CEMA partners have had the benefits of preferential treatment whereas the USSR, as importer of machines from these same countries, has not enjoyed any similar advantage.

The lists of demands of the Soviet CEMA partners and of Moscow naturally differ and thus this is a sphere in which the efforts have continued over a period of several months to coordinate the different interests as much as possible. The CEMA political summit in Moscow is apparently expected to show to what extent these efforts have been successful.

It is a fully common concern of all CEMA countries to intensify economic operations, to more quickly and effectively apply the achievements of the scientific-technical revolution, to raise the level of productivity, and finally to improve the quality of products. It is impossible to achieve any breakthroughs in developing the material forces of each individual CEMA country or to more seriously participate in the world division of labor without acceptance of these imperatives.

Western Challenge

The Western challenge, the challenge of the most highly developed industrial countries, has been taken most seriously here in this respect, especially under the conditions of a deteriorated international situation in which the economic pressure and "sanctions" of the West are becoming an instrument of policy toward the Soviet Union and individual other Eastern countries.

The reduction of East-West trade is not a Soviet choice. On the contrary, the Soviet side is sparing no efforts to put an end to the destruction of trade bridges built during the "era" of growing detente in the seventies. At the same time it is also possible to hear Soviet warnings that it is necessary to be ready for anything, including a further intensification of the West's policy of pressures and "sanctions." The Soviet Union is preoccupied with the need to resist this unfavorable course of the West in a more organized manner. It is because of this that the need for a "qualitatively new level" of integration with CEMA is discussed.

It is believed here that, in the strategy of economic ties with the West, the CEMA countries must increase the share of finished products in their exports to world markets. It is also the Soviet view that the structure of imports from the West must be "rationalized" by reducing the imports of food products, producer goods, and equipment. This reduction in imports, producer goods, and equipment. This reduction in imports from the West should be achieved by deepening cooperation within CEMA.

And finally, as regards East-West economic relations, the Soviet partners within CEMA are not indifferent toward the "differentiated policies" followed by the West in relation to the individual countries of the "socialist community." It is proposed to form a "unified front" to resist this policy of the West.

It is uncertain what kind of a document the "group of ten countries" will present to the world from Moscow. There are some assumptions that it might be a brief and concise document that will be mainly addressed to the Williamsburg "group of seven countries."

WARSAW PACT DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS MEET

LD201728 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1610 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Text] Berlin, 20 Jun (ADN) -- A meeting of deputy foreign ministers of the Warsaw Pact states took place in Berlin on 20 June. At the meeting, which was opened by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, information and views were exchanged on current international questions in connection with implementing the Prague Declaration of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee.

The GDR was represented at the meeting by Herbert Krolikowski, state secretary and first deputy minister of foreign affairs.

THATCHER VICTORY BLAMED ON 'COLONIAL AMBITIONS'

AU221045 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 14 Jun 83 p 4

[Arben Karapici article: "Why Did the City Monopolies Reelect Thatcher?"]

[Text] Various news agencies recently gave extraordinary publicity to Margaret Thatcher's "historic victory" in the 9 June parliamentary elections. If elections in Britain reflected the genuine will and desires of the electorate, Thatcher should not only not have been reelected, but should have been removed once and for all from the political scene. However, the city monopolies once again placed the "Iron Lady," as the bourgeois propaganda likes to call Margaret Thatcher, at the head of the government. This is not fortuitous. There are a number of vital factors compelling Albion's ancient bourgeoisie to reelect her "lady" in the office of prime minister.

First, the program of the Conservative term, with no essential differences from that of the Laborites, aimed from the beginning to repair the defeats caused by the crisis in order to strengthen the overall position of monopoly capital within the country and on the international plane. Thatcher's first step was to reduce taxation on monopoly incomes and to remove price controls, thus securing the monopolies huge profits. The budget burden was thus shifted onto the working masses, who are thus compensating in the budget for the reduced income from monopoly taxation. The budget thus envisages a 17 percent increase in indirect taxation and a 30 percent reduction in public spending. Thus, with her economic program, which was to bring "prosperity to British society," Thatcher sacrificed the welfare of the ordinary working masses to the altar of monopoly profits.

The second factor is tied up with the unextinguished colonial ambitions that the big English bourgeoisie continues to harbor and that Thatcher stimulated to the extreme degree with the reconquest of the Malvinas Islands. It is precisely these ambitions, seeking to evoke the era of the defunct great empire, that led the city to put Thatcher again at the head of government. And Margaret Thatcher showed indeed that she is a worthy successor to the fascist and colonial mentality still ruling and directing the entire foreign policy of British imperialism. She has tranformed Argentina's Malvinas Islands into a militarized colony, into a springboard for aggression, not only for Britain, but also for the United States and the aggressive NATO bloc. The militaristic course that the Thatcher government has savagely pursued and continues to pursue is also reflected in the policy of British imperialism in the Middle East in dispatching troops and weapons to that area to extinguish the just struggle of the Arab peoples with iron and fire, particularly the struggle of the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples, in addition to dispatching its aggressive fleet to the Indian Ocean. To achieve this, the Conservative team approved the biggest budget in Britain's history, amounting to 12.5 billion pounds sterling. This is a reflection of the feverish efforts of the monopoly bourgeoisie to escape from the crisis through military adventures like that in Malvinas.

Third, the American factor is one of the major factors determining Thatcher's victory in the election. The links between the city and Wall Street are so close that London cannot take a signle step in its policy without Washington's approval. This is a typical alliance between aggressors, which tramples not only on the interest and rights of the British people and on their sovereignty, but also on those of Europe and of the entire world. There can be no other explanation for the immediate readiness of British imperialism to deploy as soon as possible American nuclear missiles in Britain. No less that 160 cruise missiles are to be deployed at Greenham Common and Molesworth. These and an additional 100 U.S. military or naval bases in Britain can become operational with the first order from Washington, independently of the British Government or the NATO military bloc.

Thatcher's reelection should also be seen as an effort to dress the situation in England with an aura of "political stability", for the benefit of both internal and international opinion. The tradition of passing the government from the Conservative Party to the Labor Party has been badly compromised, especially in the eyes of the country's working masses, who after every election, have seen that it is the same hand of great British capital that moves the levers in both parties. However this time, the English bourgeoisie -- well-versed in political tricks and machinations for propaganda consumption -- allowed more debates for the 9 June elections in Parliament in order to create the impression that Thatcher's reelection is the most complete expression of the majority's democratic will. But the British election campaign was further proof of the deceptive character of capitalist elections, which are an instrument of the bourgeoisie's political domination and which can never express the majority's will.

English democracy cannot move outside the sphere of bourgeois democracy and as such, it has always been and remains anti-democratic and anti-people. Comrade Enver Hoxha defined it in this way in his book "The Anglo-American Threat To Albania" (Memoirs), where he, tells General Davies, the emissary of British imperialism, to his face, "I know the system of your democracy, but under this system the workers, as one of our sayings goes, 'hold straw keys' [have nothing in their hands]. Your democracy is for the capitalists and lords, but not for workers."

ARMY ASSISTANCE IN LIBERATING YUGOSLAVIA NOTED

AU211204 Tirana BASHKIMI in Albanian 16 Jun 83 pp 2-3

[Vangjel Kasapi article: "Forty Years People's Army -- A Significant Historic Balance-Sheet"]

[Summary] The Albanian people were the first victims of fascist revanchism in the Balkans, but they were the first to raise their rifles and continued the fight until the defeat of the German Nazis. This was a testing period for our small nation. The epic of the national liberation struggle showed with greater force than ever before the national awareness, patriotism, maturity and determination of the people and of the National Liberation Army. Two modern armies set foot on our soil. About 700,000 foreign soldiers roamed far and wide. "As if two invaders were not sufficient, the political and secret perfidies of the Anglo-American and Titoite missions that wanted to undermine our struggle and the National Liberation Army also placed themselves against the people and the National Liberation Army. But they reckoned wrongly. The enemies had forgotten that the people had emerged on the new stage of history not alone, but with a political staff, the Communist Party of Albania, determined and sure of victory, and that they had an invincible and heroic army." Albania became a grave for tens of thousands of enemy troops. One of the great things about our people and army lies precisely in their victorious clashes against more numerous enemies.

Perfect organization, sound discipline, political maturity and exemplary morale rooted in profound conviction in the justness of their cause were among the factors that ensured the constant growth and strengthening of the Army during the war, moving relentlessly from one victory to the next until the country's total liberation.

Our struggling and the National Liberation Army were dependent on no one. "Albania was liberated by its people and Army alone." Following the liberation of Tirana, Radio Bari spoke the truth when it reported that Tiarana was the first Balkan capital and the first capital in Europe to be liberated solely by the National Liberation Army and the Albanian people. "Our Army did not need the 'advice' of MacLean, Davis, Palmer and other missions and it did not permit them to stick their noses in its plans and in its battles, despite their threats.

"Our Army did not believe in their promises, although they were made in public and (during the clash with the Germans) it took no consideration of the laughable aid given with neocolonialist intentions. The Army preserved the same independence from the Great Serbs, too. Their attempts to transform the national liberation struggle of our Army and its General Staff into an appendage of their struggle and of their Army met with the barrier of the Communist Party of Albania, against which all of Tito's emissaries smashed their heads."

The Albanian people and the party, as well as their creation, the National Liberation Army, met their obligation as equal member of the antifascist bloc and even exceeded these obligations with dignity until the country's liberation.

"In answer to a request by the command of the National Liberation Army of Yugoslavia and on Comrade Enver Hoxha's orders, from 1942 to 1945 the Albanian National Liberation Army fought beyond the present state borders of Albania, in Diber, Macedonia, Kosovo, and Montenegro, as well as in Bosnia and Hercegovina. Over 20,000 fighters of our National Liberation Army fought against the Italian and German troops and about 600 partisans laid down their lives for the liberation of Kosovo and in aiding the peoples of Yugoslavia."

MATERIALS ON CONTINUING PRAGUE PEACE ASSEMBLY

Protesters Arrested

NC221617 Paris AFP in English 1616 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Excerpt] Prague, June 22 (AFP) -- At least five youths were arrested by police after a group marched and chanted outside the boundaries of an official peace assembly here yesterday, sources here said today. The youths were carrying official emblems from the World Assembly for Life and Peace Against Nuclear War, but were shouting slogans considered seditious.

The official demonstration was attended by 200,000 people, who chanted "We want peace", the Czech press agency CTK reported. But several dozen youths who had participated briefly in the demonstration went off on their own, chanting "We want peace and freedom."

They were at first left alone and even were greeted sympathetically by several passers-by. But later in the day police moved in and made arrests in the capital's Paris Street.

A Western journalist said he had seen other arrests in Wenceslas Square.

French Protestors Identified

LD221849 Hamburg DPA in German 1823 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Text] Prague, 22 Jun (DPA) -- Tonight police stopped members of a French peace group from mounting a protest in Wenceslas Square in Prague at the fringe of the World Peace Congress. Two young people tried to unfurl a banner on the equestrian statue of St Wenceslas.

Members of the secret police, who evidently had previous knowledge of the action, prevented a British BBC television team and a West German television team from filming the event. The police led some demonstrators away. As far as could be learned, the French peace group wanted to protest against the action of the CSSR authorities in refusing to allow 'Charter 77,' the Czechoslovak civil rights group, to attend the congress.

'Charter 77' Appeal

AU221454 Vienna KURIER in German 22 Jun 83 p 3

[Text] "In our fatherland, Czechoslovakia, there is frequently talk about the need to preserve peace. On the other hand, the state authorities have imprisoned many people for expressing civic, political, or religious convictions, for spreading important cultural ideas, or for activities within the framework of citizens' initiatives calling for compliance with basic human rights. Particularly in prison, we are now experiencing the consequences of the violation of basic human rights. One cannot talk about peace for the whole world and deprive individual, defenseless persons of their freedom."

This dramatic appeal was addressed by members of the "Charter 77" Czechoslovak civil rights movement to the participants of the "World Peace Conference" which opened on Tuesday.

The Prague peace congress is being attended by approximately 3,000 delegates from about 150 countries. Several West European delegations had already contacted "Charter 77" before the congress. Prague police prohibited the Charter 77 members from contacting participants in the Prague peace congress.

Western News Coverage Criticized

LD230819 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0700 GMT 23 Jun 83

[From Press Review]

[Text] In its note entitled "Affiliated by Blindness," RUDE PRAVO points to attempts by some Western communications media to report distorted information about the World Assembly for Peace and Life and Against Nuclear War in Prague. The paper quotes the radio station Voice of America, which stated that, allegedly, the organizers allow only those delegates who are known for completely following the Soviet foreign political line to take the floor. The Austrian radio, in its turn, said that the peace congress is organized by the WPC, which, allegedly, is a procommunist organization, financed by Moscow. DIE WELT said that the assembly is a propaganda show in favor of Soviet disarmament policy. To put it briefly, RUDE PRAVO says, those who supply such information are concerned with only one thing: either concealing information, or when this is not possible, distorting, belittling, slandering.

The same aim was followed first of all by the British radio and television company, the BBC, and afterwards also by some other Western communications media, in connection with the disturbance, provoked in the center of Prague by a group of people, encouraged by alcohol, at 1:00 a.m. The BBC reporter did not see that night some 200,000 citizens of our homeland who gathered at the Old Town Square. He did not record this peace demonstration, one of the largest in the history of our capital. Oh no, he only saw those socially exhausted rioters whose gathering he passed off as a spontaneous peace demonstration that was broken up by the police.

As the RUDE PRAVO note stresses, some Western communications media abused the Prague World Assembly for the purpose of depreciating the noble aims of the world peace movement within whose framework millions of honest people strive for the preservation of peace and life not only for themselves, but also for those who are today slandering this movement.

Soviet Delegate Addresses Assembly

LD230420 Prague CTK in English 1714 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Text] Prague -- "The present stage of the struggle to avert nuclear war is characterized by the participation of new peace fighters who have not always sufficient experience", chairman of the Soviet Committee of Peace Defenders Yuriy Zhukov told CETEKA at the world assembly here.

"Therefore it is natural that exchange of experiences and information, a real dialogue on the most suitable forms of the struggle for peace is the centre of the work of the world peace assembly."

The strength of the present peace movement rests mainly in its heterogenous nature, Yuriy Zhukov pointed out. Individuals often differ by their ideological views but their will to unite is decisive.

"If we follow this line in the future too, if we unite for joint or parallel actions, our struggle for peace will be successful," Yuriy Zhukov said.

Statements by Romanian Delegates

AU221834 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1755 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Text] Prague (AGERPRES) 22/6/1983 -- Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu's conception regarding the elimination of the danger of war, the guaranteeing of peace and the safeguarding of the peoples' right to free and dignified existence was set forth during the proceedings of the World Assembly for Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War. Taking the floor in the commission which debates "The Danger of Nuclear War - a Threat to Life: Means To Prevent It", Tamara Dobrin, Romanian chief delegate, pointed out that the peace movement in her country, the entire Romanian people considered that nuclear disarmament and the complete elimination of the nuclear threat were priorities in the process of halting the arms race and achieving disarmament. Along this line, Romania deems it necessary that all efforts should be streamlined towards stopping the manufacture of nuclear weapons and passing to gradually reducing the existing stockpiles up to completely eliminating them, towards definitively banning all nuclear weapons as well as the other weapons of mass destruction, hindering the deployment of further nuclear missiles in Europe and scrapping the ones in place. Romania also declares most firmly for the abolition of the policy of force in international life, for the stimulation of the process of peacefully settling all disputed issues.

We - the speaker said - consider the appeal President Nicolae Ceausescu addressed from Bucharest to statesmen, to political forces and world public opinion highly topical: "Let us join our efforts to prevent the destruction of civilization and life, to safeguard the peoples' supreme right to peace to free existence, to life. The slow way to save mankind is a step in the manufacture of nuclear weapons and a passage to destroying them".

The "Hero of Socialist Labour" Marian Avram, spoke on behalf of the Romanian delegation during the proceedings of the commission which debates "The Exchange of Experience and Ideas Between the Peace Movements in the Struggle for Disarmament". Romania and the whole Romanian people are resolved to do their utmost for the consolidation of collaboration and solidarity with all peoples, with all peace-loving forces everywhere in the just struggle for disarmament, for collaboration and a better world - the speaker said. He referred then to the broad peace demonstrations staged in Bucharest and all over the country, and emphasized that the Romanian people's will of peace plenarily manifested itself also through its socioeconomic activity which is exclusively put in the service of building the new, socialist system, of making the country prosperous, of guaranteeing its independent life, in the service of friendship, understanding and collaboration with all nations.

SPEECHES FROM CPCZ CC SESSION ON S & T

Beno Remarks

LD181018 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0730 GMT 18 Jun 83

[Text] We shall now acquaint you with the contents of a speech delivered in a discussion at the eighth session of the CPCZ Central Committee by Comrade Mikulas Beno, secretary of the Central Committee.

He said that a good test of the readiness of Communists for the growing tasks were annual members' meetings and party conferences. Party meetings review the work of Communists and whole organizations, party activity, and educational and organizational influence on working people. Questions on implementing the economic political line of the 16th congress have a key position at annual members' meetings and party conferences. The adopted main tasks and measures, the fulfillment of which confirms the strengthening of the state plan's authority, the pursuit of greater efficiency and productivity in the national economy, and a faster transition of the economy toward intensive development are becoming the basis of party activity. From the assessment of annual members' meetings and party conferences it is also clear, however, that it has not been possible to develop everywhere the target-program approach to safeguard the tasks of scientific-technological development.

Comrade Mikulas Beno said that in this struggle it is necessary above all that party bodies and organizations include in their everyday managerial, political-organizational, cadre, educational, and control activity, the safeguarding of scientific-technological development. They must not be content only with statistics on fulfillment of the plan but they must more demandingly apply economic-political approaches. When deciding on the exact approach, after the party conferences, it is necessary to overcome more decisively inefficient formalism and paperwork that slow party work down.

Annual members' meetings and party conferences have proved again the great importance of the constant work with the party aktiv and how important proper training of party cadres is. In many enterprises, with effective help from district and regional committees, it will be necessary to pay more attention to the purposeful admittance of new candidate members, above all from workers' professions. As comrade Beno said, the struggle for the goals that we set for ourselves demands in all sections of socialist building an emphasis on growth of the whole, above all managerial work. The safeguarding of a successful fulfillment of the economic and social program of the congress in the remaining years of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, as reflected on the whole responsibly by party organizations at annual meetings and party conferences in their plans, will require a great political and organizational effort by the party, and it will be necessary to gain the support of entire working teams for this. It will be a demanding test of the political maturity of the entire party aktiv, all Communists. We have the necessary prerequisites for the party bodies and organizations to perform well in this struggle, Comrade Mikulas Beno stressed in a discussion of the 8th session of the CPCZ Central Committee.

Husak Delivers Closing Address

LD170002 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, took the floor at the conclusion of the eighth session of the CPCZ Central Committee.

He praised the unity and the demanding and constructive approach of the Central Committee to the issues under discussion, the unanimously approved resolution, and the course of the discussion which presented a number of critical views and proposals on how to further improve work.

Comrade Husak said that the application of the results of science and technology is not an ordinary task but is an issue of vital importance for the further development of an advanced socialist society. We have to approach with this awareness the fulfillment of the resolution adopted, which expressed the tasks of the 16th CPCZ Congress in this area in concrete terms.

As the title of the Presidium's report says, the basic prerequisite is to speed up scientific-technical progress and practical implementation. All fraternal socialist countries deal with similar tasks, said Comrade Husak. The session of the CPSU Central Committee, which took place recently, has provided great encouragement, especially the speech of the secretary general, Comrade Yuriy Andropov. The profound ideas contained in the speech concern many problems with which we are also dealing. Therefore the Communists should acquaint themselves thoroughly with them and draw from them in their work.

The tasks of scientific-technical advancement are inseparably linked with the key demand for the lasting growth of productivity which, as Vladimir Ilich Lenin said, is the key condition for the successful development of socialism. Therefore, it is necessary to thoroughly implement correct resolutions.

In asserting scientific-technical advancement we should correctly link long-term and short-term tasks and proceed from sober, realistic conditions and existing possibilities in capital investment. We must put emphasis above all on the things that can be done today and tomorrow, on fulfilment of the tasks for this year and the whole Seventh 5-Year Plan. There are reserves at every work place in the organization of work, in discipline, in better utilization of raw and other materials, in saving energy, in innovation and rationalization. We do not need to wait for anything in these areas. We should start to mobilize these reserves immediately. To achieve better results in scientific research and to push faster implementation of its findings in porduction requires will, determination and involvement, which we have to develop in the people. At the same time it is necessary to create the necessary conditions and space for this by improving the economic mechanism, by more effective application of financial involvement of collectives and individuals, by doing away with various administrative barriers that stand in the way of creative work and slow it down.

Application of science and technology, Comrade Husak went on to say, is not only the concern of scientists and research workers,but the whole society. To put it briefly: The faster we succeed in achieving scientific-technical progress, the better for our country and peoples. To convince our working people, every citizen, about these ideas -- this is a basic task for our party, all national front organizations, and other bodies. This demands consistent application of the leading role of the party, strengthening it further without taking over the tasks and responsibility of the state and economic bodies.

In implementation of the conclusions of the Central Committee it is necessary to put emphasis on their elaboration, fulfillment, and control, to lead a fight against formalism and empty declarations, against substituting empty words for concrete deeds.

Comrade Husak said, in conclusion, that we have the necessary political and economic prerequisites to go forward faster in the important area of scientific-economic progress for the sake of our peoples' happiness.

The eighth session of the CPCZ Central Committee ended with the Internationale.

ACTIVITIES OF ZHIVKOV OFFICIAL VISIT CONTINUE

Talks Conclude

LD221406 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1041 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Text] Berlin, 22 Jun (ADN) -- Official talks between the GDR and Bulgarian party and state delegations, led by SED Central Committee General Secretary and Chairman of the GDR Council of State, Erich Honecker, and Chairman of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and Chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Todor Zhivkov, continued on Wednesday morning and were successfully concluded. In the exchange of views on Wednesday, in which full agreement was reached between both sides on all questions, special emphasis was given to problems in the international arena as well as to questions concerning the joint contribution by both countries to the preservation of peace.

Both sides underlined that the GDR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria were determined to continue to contribute to strengthening the unity of the socialist community and to guaranteeing the reliable safety of the alliance between the fraternal states united in the Warsaw Pact, which was particularly important in the current international situation. Both statesmen expressed their deep concern about the increasing tension in the world, tension caused by the confrontation and arms race course of the most aggressive imperialist circles, especially that of the United States. The stationing of new American medium-range nuclear weapons in Western Europe would give rise to further very serious danger for the nations of the continent as well as for the whole of mankind.

Erich Honecker and Todor Zhivkov emphasized that the proposals made in the Prague Declaration of the Warsaw Pact states pointed the way out of the danger of a nuclear inferno to the peoples of the world. At the same time, they expressed their support for the initiatives of the CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Yuriy Andropov, to reduce nuclear confrontation in Europe and in the world.

Erich Honecker and Todor Zhivkov stressed the resolution of their parties and states to continue to support with their full strength concrete steps toward arms limitation and disarmament, especially in the nuclear field. They spoke in support of a positive conclusion to the Madrid conference, including a decision to call a conference on confidence and security building measures in Europe. They also assessed initiatives for the creation of nuclear-arms-free zone in various parts of the continent and other parts of the world as possible steps for the reduction of nuclear confrontation.

As a result of the talks, a "joint communique" was agreed which will be released simultaneously in the capitals of both countries.

Cooperation Agreement Signed

LD221816 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1120 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Text] Berlin, 22 Jun (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the People's Republic of Bulgaria State Council, signed a document on expanded bilateral cooperation between the two socialist states at the end of the official talks between the party and state delegations headed by them on Wednesday in Berlin.

The document concerned contains "broad outlines for the expansion and deepening of economic and scientific-technological cooperation and for further developing socialist economic integration between the GDR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria in the period up to 1990, and further perspectives."

Leaders Visit Berlin Works

LD222349 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1530 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Text] Berlin, 22 Jun (ADN) — The unshakable friendship and fraternal solidarity between the peoples of the GDR and the Bulgarian People's Republic were impressively illustrated today when Todor Zhivkov, accompanied by Erich Honecker, visited the workers of the publicly-owned Berlin Electrical Engineering Works.

In front of the main entrance of the works in the newly-built district of Marzahn, a large crowd of workers greeted the representatives of the two fraternal states and other figures with loud applause and cheers for the two party and state leaders, who were accompanied by Willi Stoph, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and Chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Grisha Filipov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Bulgarian People's Republic; Petur Mladenov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and Minister for Foreign Affairs; Ognyan Doynov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, and other members of the Bulgarian party and state delegation.

During a tour of the works the guests acquainted themselves with its range of products. The works produces electrical engineering equipment for power stations, rolling mills, and cement works. As the parent enterprise of the automation combine its employs over 6,000 people and is one of Berlin's most important manufacturers.

The workers and their guests then joined together in a meeting in the packed workshop. Workers carried banners proclaiming the friendship between the GDR and Bulgaria and the firm will for the safeguarding of peace. Peter Faltin, first secretary of the Berlin-Marzahn district SED Executive, reaffirmed at the meeting the firm unity between the working people of the two countries. He said that closely allied with the fraternal Bulgarian people and in close solidarity with the peoples of the USSR, we will always, and with all our strength, fight for the fulfillment of our communist ideals.

To thunderous applause Grisha Filipov then conveyed the fraternal greetings of the Bulgarian working people. He pointed to the enormous advantages presented by socialist economic integration. They are the sure guarantee of the stability of each fraternal country and for the prosperity of the entire socialist community.

In the present world political and economic situation, therefore, the further development of socialist economic integration is of particular importance for all fraternal countries. The dynamically developing relations between the GDR and the Bulgarian People's Republic serve the interest of both peoples and also contribute to the development of equal and mutally advantageous cooperation in the Warsaw Treaty and in CEMA.

Referring to the tense international situation, Filipov said that one can only describe the present course of the most aggressive circles of imperialism, above all that of the United States, as a comprehensive crusade against the USSR and the other countries of real socialism.

The efforts of these circles are directed toward achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Treaty organization and at the unbridled militarization of social life and psychological, political, and economic preparation for a nuclear war. The intention to deploy new nuclear weapons in Western Europe and the American Administration's recently announced decision to also deploy military systems in space are aimed at making nuclear blackmail a permanent feature of international life.

Economic sanctions and restrictions as well as political pressure are only some of the elements of a policy which has destroyed the normal, mutually beneficial trade relations between countries with different social systems, Grisha Filipov said. The American leadership is directing its current policy not only [words indistinct] community but also against those states which are not prepared to view the world through the prism of Reagan's policies. For that reason this approach has had an unfavorable effect on the entire development of international relations.

However, the path of the development of mankind today is certainly not determined by the forces of imperialism. The leading force is the immortal teaching of Marx, Engels, and Lenin, which has become reality in the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. The peace strategy of the countries of the socialist community points the way to a world without wars and force, to a world in which trust, security, and mutually beneficial cooperation will be the constructive basis.

The numerous peace proposals and initiatives of the Soviet Union and the socialist fraternal countries have a particularly strong effect. The proposals in the Prague Declaration drew the attention of peace-loving world public opinion. Of particular weight is the proposal for the conclusion of a treaty on the mutual renunciation of the use of military force and on the maintenance of peaceful relations between the Warsaw Treaty states and NATO. We fully and completely support the principled positions from which the Soviet Union is proceeding at the Geneva negotiations, emphasized Grisha Filipov. The Soviet party and state leadership, once again putting forward its constructive approach, which has nothing in common with the absurd and unacceptable zero and interim solutions of the United States, proves its realistic and considered attitude to the most important problems of the present time with strict adherence to the principles of equality and equal security.

At the conclusion of the meeting, Todor Zhivkov spoke to the working people and expressed thanks for the warm hospitality, which he attributed to the unity of the socialist community of states.

DEFENSE MINISTER RECEIVES GUINEAN COUNTERPART

DW210935 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1730 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Text] The GDR working people and soldiers always exhibit solidarity with the just struggle of all peoples in Africa striving for national and social liberation. This was pointed out today by Army General Heinz Hoffmann, Politburo member of the SED Central Committee and minister of national defense, in a friendly talk with Army General Dr Lansana Diane, defense minister of Guinea.

KRENZ HOLDS TALKS WITH FRENCH YOUTH GROUP

LD221822 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1138 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Text] Paris, 22 Jun (ADN) -- Official talks between representatives of the Movement of French Communist Youth [MJCF] and an FDJ delegation headed by Egon Krenz, secretary of the FDJ Central Council and candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, began on Wednesday in Paris.

Pierre Zarka, MJCF general secretary, and Egon Krenz praised the FDJ delegation's visit to France as a further climax in the traditionally friendly relations between both youth organizations. The special significance of this meeting lies in the fact that in a time of escalated international class conflict, the FDJ and MJCF stand jointly in the face of the anti-imperialist struggle. It is in the vital interests of young people to do everything to finally prevent the danger of a nuclear global conflagration. That is why the FDJ and MJCF see their joint task as strengthening the action front of progressive world youth.

BRIEFS

PRC JOURNALISM AGREEMENT -- Berlin, 22 Jun (ADN) -- An agreement on the form of their relations was signed by the GDR Union of Journalists and the All-China Journalists Association in Berlin today. Both organizations want to contribute to the consolidation of friendship between their peoples and to the safeguarding of world peace, and said that the intended exchange of information and delegations provides a good basis for this. This agreement was signed by Chen Ji, secretary of the Presidium of the All-China Journalist Association, and Eberhard Heinrich, chairman of the GDR Union of Journalists. Also present was Li Qiangfen, chinese ambassador to the GDR. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1819 GMT 22 Jun 83 LD]

MATERIALS ON VISIT OF POPE JOHN PAUL II

Sermon in Krakow 22 Jun

LD221208 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0755 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Sermon by Pope John Paul II to congregation gathered in Krakow meadows on 22 June -- live]

[Excerpts] My beloved fellow countrymen. Together with you today I wish to praise the Lord who is our shepherd. This is what the Lord said about Himself in His Gospel. This is also expressed by the Psalm in today's liturgy.

I wish to repeat once again what I said in Warsaw: Man is called to victory in Jesus Christ. He is called to a kind of victory which was won by Father Maksymilian, Brother Albert, Father Rafal and Mother Urszula, a heroic victory. Every man is called to such a victory, every Pole who follows the example of his saints and those he venerates. Their elevation to the alter is a sign of this power which flows from Christ the shepherd, a sign of the might which is stronger than any other human weakness and any kind -- even the most difficult kind -- of situation, including violence.

I beg you to call these weaknesses, sins, faults and situations by their name, to continue to struggle against them, and not to allow yourselves to be swallowed by the wave of demoralization, indifference, and weakening of the spirit. That is why, please, you must continue to look into the eyes of the Good Shepherd! [applause] Though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I fear no evil because You are with me. [applause] This is what the Psalm from today's liturgy says. Four years ago, in this same place, here in the Krakow meadows, I recalled the sacrament of confirmation of destiny linked with the tradition of St Stanislaw, patron saint of Poland.

Today I wish to repeat the words which I said then. You must be strong, dear brothers and sisters. You must be strong with the power given by faith. You must be strong by your faith. You must be faithful. You need this strength today more than in any other time of history. You must be strong with hope, the hope which brings the full joy of life and does not allow the Holy Spirit to become saddened.

You must be strong with the power of love, love which is stronger than death, love which can bear anything, which has faith in everything and will withstand anything. This love which never ends. [applause] Maksymilian and Rafal, Urszula, and Albert, the children of this nation, were strong with faith, hope, and love. They, too, are given to this nation as signs of victory. [applause]

The nation, as a specific community of people, is also called to victory. [applause] To victory through the power of faith, love and hope, to victory through the power of truth, freedom and justice! [applause]

Jesus Christ, the shepherd of people and nations, in the name of your holiest mother, on the Jasna Gora anniversary, I beg You for such a victory! [applause]

Jesus Christ, the good shepherd, I entrust in You the difficult today and tomorrow of my nation. I entrust in You its future. [applause] Though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I fear no evil as You are with me, You through Your mother. The Lord is my shepherd. The Lord is our shepherd. Amen. [applause]

Closing Speech at Krakow Mass

LD221228 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0755 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Closing speech by Pope John Paul II at conclusion of Holy Mass celebrated at Krakow meadows on 22 June -- live]

[Excerpts] We ask our guests from all over the world, the cardinals and bishops, to be the messengers of unity as far as their respective churches are concerned. We ask them to transfer this eucharistic unity which we have experienced in Krakow today to the American continent and, in particular, to our expatriates there. We ask Cardinal Krol, Archbishop Szoka, and Bishop Abramowicz to do this. We ask them to carry this unity to the Church [applause] in Italy — we ask this of Cardinal (Ballestrero) from Turin. Finally, we also ask the bishop cardinal of Berlin to convey expressions of our unity in Christ, which we constantly find anew in the Eucharist, to our neighbors from the west, in Berlin and the whole of Germany. [applause]

My dear brothers and sisters, the Eucharist knows no frontiers. Celebrating it here today, in this festive form in the Krakow meadows, we do it in a spirit of unity with the entire Church. All the signs of this unity in the geographical dimension which I have mentioned are of special eloquence and of particular value to us.

The Eucharist has no frontiers. It surmounts man in all dimensions of his existence and calling. The Eucharist takes the form of a small piece of bread, a flake of bread which we take into our mouths and into our organism, into our hearts. The smallness of the Eucharist, the humility of the Eucharist, the symbol of Christ's suffering meets in our hearts with the boundless greatness of the Eucharist.

I would like those who were unable to take part today in this great beatification and eucharistic congregation of ours to experience its fruits in a special way. I have here in mind the sick, persons deprived of their freedom [interrupted by applause which the pope brings to an end by resuming his speech] all those who are absent here, who are called here by our love and who, through our love, are present here in a special way, because the Eucharest has no frontiers. Christ follows man everywhere man goes; everywhere to which man may be led. Christ follows man, for He is a good shepherd.

Jaruzelski, Pope Meet in Krakow

LD222330 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Text] PAP reports that at the conclusion of the official part of the papal visit to Poland the Church proposed a meeting between his holiness John Paul II and General Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish Peoples Republic. The meeting took place at Wawel Castle yesterday, 22 June. It was a continuation of talks conducted on 17 June in Belweder Palace. Hope was expressed that the visit will contribute toward the peaceful and successful development of social life in Poland and toward strengthening peace in Europe and in the world.

It was also agreed that further contacts between the Holy See and the PPR will serve the good of the state and the Church.

Barcikowski Receives Nuncio

LD221726 Warsaw PAP in English 1615 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Text] Warsaw 22 June -- Although Pope John Paul II has left Warsaw on his pilgrimage around Poland, Warsaw's press centre which serves some 1,300 accredited newsmen bustles with incessant information activity.

Correspondents use not only press centre releases but also avail themselves of live broadcasts provided by the Polish radio and television covering various legs of the papal visit, and use current flow of copy supplied by the Polish press agency PAP in English, Russian and Polish.

Much animation among the correspondents is always aroused by the appearance of Polish government representatives and heads of the press centre who provide "off" and "on the record" information as well as interviews.

The journalists noted with big interest that Papal special Nuncio Archbishop Luigi Poggi and Episcopal Secretary Archbishop Bronislaw Dabrowski, who accompany the pope, paid a call to Kazimierz Barcikowski, a Political Bureau member and PUWP CC secretary as well as co-chairman of the government-Episcopate commission, who is undergoing medical treatment.

Another fact which did not escape the attention of newsmen was the appearance of a new Catholic fortnightly, NOWE ZYCIE, during the papal visit following an permission of the authorities. The paper is published by Wroclaw's metropolitan curia in 20,000 copies and its first issue carries many materials connected with John Paul II's visit to Poland.

Militia Security Communique

AU221355 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 Jun 83 p 7

[PAP report: "Communique of the Main Headquarters of the Citizens Militia"]

[Text] It appears from the reports coming in to the main headquarters of the Citizens Militia on the law, order, and security of the mass celebrations during the visit of Pope John Paul II, that in general there have been no problems. Situations which could threaten the security of the participants of these celebrations are just as rare and the preliminary reports sent in by the medical units present also back this up.

Medical aid was given to over 700 taking part in the celebrations at the 10th Anniversary Stadium of the PPR in Warsaw on 17 June. Among the most common incidents were fainting, swooning, circulatory disorders, stomachaches, and all sorts of injuries, as well as 10 broken limbs. All in all, 60 people were hospitalized.

On 18 June in Niepokalanow ambulances came to the rescue several times in cases of faintness and swooning and chafed feet, while three people were hospitalized.

On 18 and 19 June (from 0800 hours) in Czestochowa, ambulances were called out to help in 1,100 cases while over 3,000 people received treatment at hospital out-patient departments. A greater part of the injuries sustained were chafed feet; 134 people were hospitalized but these were mainly old and sick.

The main headquarters of the Citizens Militia reminds us at the same time of the need to observe the orders of the Church security services and functionaries of the Citizens Militia. By failing to respect these orders and to obey the rules which apply to the participants of the celebrations, we will disrupt and jam the flow of motorized and pedestrian traffic.

In Czestochowa the night before the papal celebrations, large groups of pilgrims illicitly occupied places which had been reserved for people with entry cards. Much effort and unnecessary tension was caused before order was returned to the situation.

The main headquarters of the Citizens Militia appeals to all parents and guardians to take special care of their children since there have been many cases of children getting lost in the crowd.

After the celebration has come to an end, it is imperative that people leave the assembly points gradually and in an orderly manner and that the instructions of the security forces with regard to the order in which the arena should be cleared are adhered to.

The schedule of buses departing from the arena will be staggered to enable people to reach their car parks, bus, and train stations, and outlying parts of town more easily. Information on transportation will be announced to the crowds over loudspeakers.

West's Coverage of Speeches

LD221245 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0455 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Text] The criteria which guide the Western radios in selecting the quotes from the pope's speeches during his visit to Poland are very specific. Many of these specially selected excerpts are amazing and surprising, especially since they are repeated over and over by people who at some stage of their lives have agreed to defend the ideas which are as remote as possible from the quoted thoughts. Thoughts, let us add, which in some expressions are convergent or almost identical to the postulates of the Marxist social doctrine.

This similarity is particularly clear when the pope speaks about the creative role of labor in man's life, about the fact that in the labor process man creates not only new material values, but also shapes himself. Sentences about overcoming work alienation, in the sermon delivered by John Paul II in Katowice, sould similar. Talking about the sense of man's work, the pope pointed out that man shound feel that he is a co-master of his place of work, should be able to influence the production process, and co-decide on just distribution of the produced goods.

As can be seen, the authors of Radio Free Europe programs, who have paid particular attention to this excerpt, must perceive the pope's words in a very specific manner. It would be a truism to remind that it is certainly not man's labor which is the object of particular concern for the patrons of this radio. However, it is not at all surprising that the same editors have by-passed another significant sentence from the Katowice sermon: The pope stressed that, we quote, the working man is not only an instrument of production, but also the subject which, in the process of production itself, has priority before capital. After all, the aims which decide the purpose of man's work, including those named by the pope, are implemented in the system where man gets priority before capital.

KOMMUNIST FOREIGN DEPARTMENT DIRECTOR INTERVIEWED

WA231310 Krakow GAZETA KRAKOWSKA in Polish 6 Jun 83 pp 1, 3

[Interview with Yuriy L. Malchanov, director of the Foreign Department of KOMMUNIST, theoretical-political journal of the CPSU Central Committee, by Krzysztof Cielenkiewicz; date and place not specified]

[Text] As previously reported, last week Krakow hosted representatives of the editorial board of KOMMUNIST, the theoretical and political organ of the CPSU Central Committee, Yuriy L. Malchanov, Collegium member and director of the Foreign Department, and Vyacheslav Z. Kuzmenko, director of the Criticism and Bibliography Department.

While accompanying our Soviet guests during their stay in Krakow, I took advantage of the occasion to pose a few questions: What impressions will you take with you from Poland after a few days' visit? To what extent have your meetings with representatives of various communities enhanced your knowledge of Poland and of our basic sociopolitical and economic problems? Will the visit be of help in your journalistic work, especially in subjects concerning Poland presented on the pages of KOMMUNIST?

YURIY L. MALCHANOV: From meetings with our Polish friends -- party activists, academic employees, journalists -- I have formed a view which justifies the following statement: Their sober, judicious, considered political optimism, their calm assurance of the correctness of the political course taken by the party leadership, with Comrade General Wojciech Jaruzelski at the head, makes a great impression.

We leave with the clear impression that the members of the PZPR have passed the most difficult stage in the development of the party as a political force, that in spite of their experiences they now believe in their strength and in their political ability not only to extricate Poland from the crisis, but also to assure Poland of comprehensive development in the future.

The next impression we have is that society, the Polish nation, looks more and more to the future, not the past. We have observed a state which I would comment upon in the following way: Enough washing of yesterday's dirty laundry; we must now assure the future of coming generations by our work, activism, and commitment.

Our visit to your country and numerous meetings and conversations with our Polish friends have provided us with a deeper understanding of the particular features of the stage of reckoning which your nation is experiencing. In the words of the Russian proverb: It is better to see once than to hear a hundred times. A more insightful acquaintance with the state of affairs in Poland, with the political situation, will enable us to present them more precisely and in greater detail in our publications.

VYACHESLAV Z. KUZMENKO: We came to your country with a feeling of goodwill and fraternal friendship toward Polish communists and working people in Poland. During our visit we have become acquainted with the country and we would like -- through the good offices of your GAZETA KRAKOWSKA as well -- to send our best wishes to all communists and working people. We leave our meeting in the Krakow PZPR Committee and our conversations with academic employees in the PZPR school committee at Jagiellonian University greatly impressed.

We are also impressed by the historic past and by the monuments which we had occasion to find out about and see in your beautiful city.

ECONOMIC REFORM COMMISSION HOLDS SESSION

LD221911 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Excerpt] The main subject of the session of the Economic Reform Commission was modification of the solutions and instruments of the economic reform.

The commission session was chaired by Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski. The chairman of the Council of Ministers stated in his introduction to the discussion that amendments being made must not lead us to depart from the path of reforming the economy that we have mapped out. However, the situation is now different from that at the beginning of the economic reform: there is more knowledge of the future conditions of management; the Sejm has adopted the 3-year plan and the programes for anti-inflationary activities and austerity. It is necessary to reply to the questions: Do the reform mechanisms go out to meet the future conditioning factors? Are they in line with the long-range principles of the socioeconomic policy of the state? The Economic Reform Commission ought to be the first to reply to such questions. Wojciech Jaruzelski concluded his speech with a metaphor: The reform has left the stage of infancy behind, it is entering its youth. The demands one makes of it must increase.

RAKOWSKI SPEAKS IN POZNAN ON NEW TRADE UNIONS

LD221922 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Speech by Deputy Premier Rakowski at meeting with trade unionists from 10 largest industrial enterprises in Poznan held at the Hipolit Cegielski metal factory in Poznan on 22 June -- recorded]

[Text] This is not the first time that I have visited Cegielski factory. I was here exactly 2 years ago in the same hall; perhaps some of you remember that meeting, which naturally was different from today's. The difference is that today we preconverse in a serious manner -- not in a demagogical way -- about matters that are of interest to unionists and to the entire working world, to the entire community.

I have listened carefully to what you have said to me and I would like to say that your views and suggestions are very important for me; they are important for the government of which I am a member. Listening to your speeches, I can say that the new trade union movement is a reality, a lasting factor of our social life, and that it will remain a lasting factor. I also think that the next remark can be made: In its overcoming of various difficulties the movement is on the correct track. The chairman of the meeting spoke about difficulties, saying that perhaps they are not difficulties but obstacles thrown onto our path by various sides, but mainly by those who still have not given up the struggle against the existing social and political structures in our country and who have not given up the struggle against the new trade unions.

The trade union movement that you are creating today is arousing interest not only in our country but in the whole world. Not only our friends are interested but also our opponents. One person who is now extremely interested in the Polish trade union movement, and who stands in defense of trade union rights, is President Reagan. In his own country he denies trade unions the right to fulfill their essential role in the community that he leads, but he shows considerable concern for the existence of the trade union movement in Poland. To be precise, he thinks that the movement that exists in Poland is not a trade union movement. He is expecting a different trade union movement.

It is due to this that the call often resounds that working people in Poland should have the right to associate in trade unions. This call is often repeated, and can be answered in this way: There is no need to call or demand the right for working people to create trade union structures or their right to create trade unions, because such a right has existed in our country since the beginning of People's Poland and, to go back into history, it must be said that it was not the capitalists who fought for and won that right for the working class but the working class itself in the period when capitalism still existed on Polish soil.

Therefore, to say today that it is necessary, so to speak, to observe the working people's right to associate in a trade union is simply to speak or to transfer oneself into another historical era. We want the trade unions effectively to defend the interests of their members, the interests of the world of work, and we also want them to feel themselves coresponsible for the state, coresponsible for national interests. As you well know in the past, in the recent past, this principle was not observed in many cases at all. In this hall, too, 2 years ago, (?it was demonstrated) [words indistinct]

SEJM COMMISSION REPORTS UNFILLED MILITIA POSTS

LD230847 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Text] The Sejm Commission for Internal Affairs and the Administration of Justice met today and examined the government report on the implementation of the state budget last year concerning the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Supreme Court, the Prosecutors General Office and state economic arbitration.

While accepting the government report concerning the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the commission drew attention to the need to guarantee that the ministry has the necessary resources to combat lawlessness, anarchy, and the threat to basic interests of the state. This mainly involves creating conditions to fill posts in the Ministry of Internal Affairs. At present there is shortage of people willing to work in the militia, where there is no guarantee of housing, nor higher pay than in other branches of economy.

Deputies also drew attention to the need to improve housing conditions for rural militia stations and for stations in large towns. Prosecutors offices cadre problems were also discussed. At the end of last year there were 500 prosecutor vacancies. Deputies stressed that living conditions are one of the causes of this state of affairs.

DEMAND FOR COAL FALLING; INDUSTRY SATURATED

LD221504 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Summary] Coal yards are so full that many refuse to take further supplies of coal, of which over 89.5 million metric tons has been extracted this year. The public customers have already received 15.33 million metric tons. Last year, at this time, about quarter of a million metric tons more were sold, so the demand is falling. Many people have stocks at home and the new price of Z2000 per metric ton must have played a part. Farmers are looking for cheaper fuels, such as peat or the unrationed small coal which is Z500 cheaper than the rationed coarse coal. The industry, having taken little more than 58 million metric tons -- a million less than last year -- is fully saturated with coal.

MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON 'DEMOCRATIC CULTURE'

AU211450 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 18 Jun 83 p 9

[Zdzislaw Pietrasik interview with Professor Kazimierz Zygulski, minister of culture and art: "Democratic Culture"; date and place not given]

[Text] [Zdzislaw Pietrasik] What is your cultural philosophy? Is the program you are currently implementing a derivative of this philosophy, or is it more the result of the emergency goals of the government to which you belong?

[Kazimierz Zygulski] My theoretical views on cultural problems have been known for years. I have expressed them in publications. I have always defended and will always defend the democratic concept of culture. That is the reason why I am a member of General Wojciech Jaruzelski's government, since this government is carrying out democratic reforms of the state.

[Pietrasik] Are you aware of the fact that you are unpopular among wide segments of people in culture and art? How does this influence your work style?

[Zygulski] I do not think that a minister's task is to seek popularity these days. I will also say that solving many Polish problems, including cultural ones, often demands making unpopular yet essential decisions for the good of the cause and for the democratic development of our culture.

[Pietrdsik] How can culture defend its autonomy in the following group of three topics which have been dealt with collectively by some theoreticians: culture — ideology -- propaganda?

[Zygulski] Your question seems a bit abstract to me and it immediately involves differences in definition. The idea that the sphere of culture can be separated from the rest of life is quite simply wrong.

[Pietrasik] You have said that culture in the eighties is culture "in a Lowicz costume". Will you continue to try and implement this concept after all the criticism it has encountered?

[Zygulski] I take it you mean culture in rural areas and its participation in national culture and that you also mean the matter of polycentric development. The contempt of rural areas for culture is nothing new, nor is criticism of the concept. It is an expression of the antipathy and complexes possessed by some social circles, a phenomenon which has been known in Poland for a long time. The same contempt applies to regional differences. I believe, and this I have always said, that both villages and regions have a permanent place in our cultural lives and I will try to help them. The theory about one great and privileged so-called cultural basin from which valuable works of culture and art are supposed to flow out all over the country is against our reality. This theory is the fruit of our bureaucratic centralism and since it is deeply undemocratic, it has nothing in common with any socialist concept of culture.

[Pietrasik] Will culture remain that sphere of life on which the principle of differences in world outlook and politics is practically implemented?

[Zygulski] I think one can find a good answer to this question in the material pertaining to the recent Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth Congress. I encourage you to acquaint yourself with this material.

[Pietrasik] Thank you. I have already done so. But I will pass the advice on to our readers. Getting back to the subject -- what in your opinion is worth saving out of all the ideological achievements of the 16 months after August?

[Zygulski] You have only just said that the autonomy of culture is being threatened by ideology, and now you want to save at least some of the ideologies that have been announced within culture since August. Where is the logic in this?

[Pietrasik] Why are there still so many obstacles on the road to agreement between the government and the governing bodies of creative associations? What is going to happen to the suspended Union of Polish Writers and to the Union of Polish Artists in the applied Arts [ZPAP] which has been suspended for a second time?

[Zygulski] Matters concerning creative associations, and especially the attitudes of the members of their executive bodies which were set up before 13 December 1981, are being presented in detail in the daily press right now. It is enough to mention the last series of communiques on the talks with representatives of the suspended board of ZPAP. I have nothing to add here except the assurance that the public will also be constantly informed of these matters in the future. Generally speaking, the crux of the matter is that the creative unions should find their place in Poland after 13 December. So far, not all of them want to come to terms with the new reality for various reasons, but one cannot turn back the clock of history.

[Pietrasik] Are you afraid that a nostalgia may develop -- actually it has developed here and there -- for the model of culture as it was at the beginning of the fifties (we should note that that model of culture was the only one that was a consistent model and was consistently implemented), that is, the model of the culture whose purpose is embellishment and submission to the power apparatus, which uses it as a means to an end?

[Zygulski] It is no secret that here and there nostalgia for the distant and not so distant past is asserting itself. In times of crisis this natural because people want to run away from the realities of the present and from the future evolving from these realities. The predictions that our culture is being threatened with a return to Stalinist methods and principles originate rather with the propaganda arsenal used by our domestic underground and are readily repeated by the Western radio stations that broadcast in Polish and that we know so well. I would not take this issue seriously.

[Pietrasik] What are your reasons for the personnel changes in the sectors you are in charge of? Every change, beginning with Hanuszkiewicz through Wajda has created tremendous controversies.

[Zygulski] Personnel changes are not planned separately, however, at times they are necessary during the implementation of the indispensable changes in our cultural institutions and their functioning. I spoke about this at length when I became minister of culture and art during my first programmed television appearance. It is obvious that such decisions are not to everyone's liking. It is equally obvious that not everyone in Poland, especially not everyone abroad, likes our present cultural policy.

[Pietrasik] The power apparatus has always had the greatest difficulties with the most prominent creative people. This is still so today. The present "regroupings" could even be called replacements of the elite but for the fact that at times a new elite is created in an artificial way. Does this threaten culture with artistic pauperism and with the disappearance of professionalism?

[Zygulski] I do not think that today anyone wants to artificially create a cultural elite. But much could be said about the methods by which careers were created for many of those who today count themselves so keenly and noisily among the elite. Poland has many talented people who are present in every region and in every community. The thing to do is to pick them up and create opportunities for them. To me this is one of the major tasks of cultural policy. As for professionalism, it does not, unfortunately, protect us from the dearth of talent.

[Pietrasik] Our culture is mainly a literary culture, which poses special tasks for your ministry. Will it ever be possible to change the present situation of our bookstores being full of people and empty of books?

[Zygulski] The situation in the book market is old hat. We should at last realize the simple truth that it is impossible to make good overnight the shortcomings accumulated over many years. There are more books on sale now than there were in past years. They include very valuable titles. We also expect that the supply of books will increase 10 percent this year, but this will not meet the demand that is constantly increasing.

[Pietrasik] We are publishing fewer and fewer translations of foreign literary works. Are we in danger of being isolated from world literature?

[Zygulski] No, we are not. We will regularly increase the number of translations of foreign literary works.

[Pietrasik] We have said that Polish culture is a single entity. But will we persist in publishing only Milosz' poetry? Which works created by our emigres deserve to be published in Poland and which do not?

[Zygulski] My knowledge of emigre literature is not good enough to be specific about the works you have asked about. I think that the publishing criteria for emigre works are the same as for the works created in Poland.

[Pietrasik] Polish movies are of no significance now in the world market (they are absent at important movie festivals),which is nothing to wonder at. Our movies are beginning to follow the very dangerous line of commercialization -- horrors, sensationalism, the prewar genre of revue shows....

[Zygulski] The situation with our cultural exports depends not only, though often, on their artistic worth, but also on the attitudes toward our country. You know very well that many Western countries are not sympathetic to us. I assume that you have in mind the film festivals in Western countries. I do not agree that our filmmaking is heading in a dangerous direction. Such views are alarmist generalizations.

[Pietrasik] I was very pleased with the communique that announced that two more movies will be removed from the shelves: "The Eighth Day of the Week," which was made by Ford from a book by Hlasko, and the "Silvery Globe," which was made by Zulawski. The former movie is trashy, but it is good that people will be able to find that out for themselves. Is it possible that Skolimowski's movie, which did not manage to be released after 1970 and after 1980, despite the necessary "adjustments," will see a premiere?

[Zygulski] I think it would be best for you to ask this question of Vice Minister Jerzy Bajdor, who is our new head of filmmaking.

[Pietrasik] The best movie director and actors go abroad to work. Who will work in Poland?

[Zygulski] It is true that we allow our artists to work abroad. This is nothing new. Usually they have temporary contracts. I am convinced that artists have the complete right to make such contracts. We have enough talented people to fulfill artistic tasks in Poland. If you want proof of this, please have a look at the list of theater premieres in Poland last year.

[Pietrasik] Will the area reserved for social and private initiatives be enlarged? If, for example, I would like to set up a private publishing firm and publish books for children -- without ignoring censorship, of course -- would I be able to obtain the necessary permit?

[Zygulski] The area you have mentioned is being enlarged all the time. We have private firms producing musical records. You can set up a firm like that.

[Pietrasik] We have said so many bitter truths about the "television culture" of the seventies. Today we know very well that this was a model of consumerist culture, one that helped to lull us and that pandered to low aesthetic requirements. What is your view of the present concept of television culture? Does such a concept exist at all?

[Zygulski] I think that the new concept of television culture will assume real shape within the next few months. My ministry will cooperate with the Committee for Radio and Television in this regard.

[Pietrasik] This question is addressed to an intellectual and not to a minister. Professor, how do you view the development trends of European culture in the eighties?

[Zygulski] My job in the Polish Committee for UNESCO has enabled me in the past 10 years to come into direct contact with the cultural problems of many European countries. Despite the superficial uniformism, which is especially obvious in mass culture, the cultural variety of Europe has been preserved and is even gaining in strength. Efforts to preserve national and regional identity are general. I think that the present decade will not produce any basic changes in this regard.

13 FORMER LUBIN SOLIDARITY MEMBERS ARRESTED

LD222046 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Text] Investigations concerning the activities of an illegal union -- the inter-factory coordinating commission NSZZ Solidarity in Lubin -- have been completed.

The investigations embraced 19 members of former Solidarity, 13 of whom have been arrested. In the proceedings it was proved that the commission prepared and distributed antistate publications and false information on the country's sociopolitical situation.

Five of these persons belonged to a terrorist group which in 1982 carried out a number of bomb attempts in Lubin and other localities in Legnica Voivodship. It emerges from the evidence given by defendants that they carried out terrorist acts to prove the existence and activities of underground Solidarity. The statements made by the Lubin terrorist group, who among other things placed a bomb at a petrol station, were shown on television in a comprehensive program on 30 April.

CONDITION OF SOLIDARITY'S BUJAK DESCRIBED

LD221859 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Text] The letters that have arrived at our editorial office recently include one from Mrs Zofia L., an inhabitant of Warsaw. The writer asks about the fate of the former head of the Mazowsze region, Zbigniew Bujak.

She asks why the authorities are hounding him, when all his strength must be running out. Mrs Zofia L. suggests that such a procedure is inhuman. Mrs Zofia L. and those of you, ladies and gentlemen, who are interested in the fate of Zbigniew Bujak and are worried about his condition may perhaps be relieved when they see these shots. As one can see, Zbigniew Bujak looks hale and hearty and talkative, although he may perhaps have put on a little weight. But that, after all, is the consequence of the style of life he has chosen. [video shows Bujak speaking on film]

SOLIDARITY'S 'ANTINATIONAL ACTIVITIES' TRACED

AU221402 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 Jun 83 p 3

[Jerzy Bielecki article: "The Facts Will Not Be Denied -- Who Has Sold the Idea of Accords Down the River?"]

[Excerpts] The authorities of the PPR follow an open policy which is based on implementing the Ninth PZPR Congress resolutions. This congress mapped out a firm line of accord and struggle: accord with whoever is not against socialism and struggle against those who decided to take advantage of the country's domestic difficulties to change its constitutional foundations and who came out against the constitutional principles of our system.

The workers protest in 1980 resulted in the signing of social accords, which some people still continue to interpret as a compromise of two opposing forces: society and the power apparatus. This interpretation is a conscious and tendentious falsification of the facts.

The accords in question were proof of the authorities' admission that foremost principles of socialism had been violated in the past and of their resolution to prevent such situations in the future. They were a recognition of the correctness of the workers protest, which stemmed from the concern for socialism and not from the desire to destroy it.

That is why the clause relating to respect for the constitutional principles of the PPR and to recognition of the party's leading role and of the socialist state's alliances became an integral part of the Gdansk accords.

The only condition stipulated by the 21 points of the Gdansk accords for the establishment of new trade unions was the promise that the Constitution would be respected.

After Solidarity had finally been registered and after its leaders had accepted their constitutional obligations, the state authorities had reasons to assume that Solidarity would be a critical but constructive partner in solving the social and economic problems of the crisis and would improve the working people's situation. Talks were started with Solidarity at the highest level and its representatives were invited to participate in various national bodies, including those for economic reform, for the trade union law, and so on.

The state authorities made these initiatives, although no day passed without strikes and disturbances. No one really wanted to work, despite August promises to the contrary, and unreasonable demands continued to increase apace.

The economy became a target of acute attacks against the stability of the state.

Solidarity continued to compel the state to implement its demands for wages. In view of the decreasing production, this helped to increase inflation, to intensify the shortage of market goods, and to reduce the value of money....

When in February 1981 General W. Jaruzelski became premier he appealed to the people to grant him 90 peaceful days without strikes, public disturbances, and a nervous atmosphere, which made it impossible to sort out the affairs of the republic.

The antisocialist underground did not keep quiet for long. As early as mid-March it began again to organize strikes under various pretexts. In addition, Jan Rulewski, the Bydgoszcz Solidarity leader who was especially hostile to socialism, was behind the unprecedented invasion of the headquarters of the voivodship authorities, which was immediately used as a pretext for a national strike. The state authorities once again demonstrated calm and patience and wanted to solve conflicts through negotiations and dialogue.

It is worth recalling that Solidarity leaders often criticized the peaceful solution of the Bydgoszcz conflict. Bogdan Lis, Marian Jurczyk, and Andrzej Gwiazda said that this solution was an "unnecessary concession." They took the view that the Bydgoszcz conflict was the right time for taking over power and overthrowing the communist government.

The political opposition regarded the godwill of the party and government as a manifestation of weakness and as an excuse for further, more intense attacks against the structures of the state. The Solidarity leadership felt itself to be expecially threatened when, as a result of the ninth party congress in July 1981, there followed a distinct process of party consolidation and when a clear program for socialist renewal, comprehensive economic reforms, stabilization, and for overcoming the crisis was drawn up.

Solidarity leaders tried to debase congress achievements at any price. Massive protest actions under the pretext of hunger...were the response to the critical and cautionary evaluations that were made at the congress with regard to the antinational activities of Solidarity leaders. There was no hunger at any time, although the economic situation continued to deteriorate.

Under the influence of the antisocialist opposition the program of the trade union called Solidarity began to change into the program of a political party in opposition, which sought to take over power. Solidarity experts, advisors, and leaders staked everything in this game: They staked the trust of workers, participation in the process of socialist renewal and national accord; they set families, work forces, and generations at loggerheads; and they worked out an alternative program of the so-called self-governing republic to replace the socialist program. This program was adopted by the First Solidarity Congress under the diktat of the people from the Social Self-Defense Committee.

The debates in the Olivia Hall in Gdansk were a clear dividing line because Solidarity came out wholly against the Gdansk accords and against the will of workers during these debates. The course of subsequent events fully confirmed the perfidy and pharisaism of Solidarity leaders and their desire to impose an antisocialist diktat on the people.

The decisions of the Military Council for National Salvation put a stop to the mad plans for confrontation, prevented fratricidal struggles and created conditions for implementing national accord on the platform of socialism free from the adversaries of the system.

At the same time, the decisions of 13 December 1981 clearly showed the true face of the political opposition and its "friends," especially of the Reagan administration, which proclaimed anti-Polish sanctions and openly supported the antisocialist underground.

The ninth congress resolutions, which are a clear evaluation of August 1980, are the directives for the activities of the party and the state leadership.

The congress decisions are being implemented in the sphere of the economy through the introduction of extensive structural reforms and in the social and political spheres through concern for democratizing state life and through the constantly increasing influence of representative bodies, including independent and self-governing trade unions. All the workers demands relating to social issues are being implemented item by item in line with the state's economic potential or to an even greater extent at times.

But what is most important is that, with difficulty and not without resistance, we have been able to overcome the indifference, disbelief, bitterness, and disappointment produced by the frustrated hopes the workers class attached to the establishment of Solidarity as a trade union. National necessity has given birth to a patriotic movement of revival, which has united party and nonparty people, people holding different views, and people from different generations, and whose supreme aim is the good of socialist Poland and its citizens.

So if today -- in June 1983, following over 30 months of our people's trying experiences -- it is necessary to return to the idea of August 1980, then we should do this for profoundly patriotic Polish reasons. This means that we should stop national quarrels, get rid of the unrealistic plans for tearing Poland out of the socialist community, clearly denounce the West's attempts to use Poland as a pawn, and rely on a strong, governable, and socialist Poland.

Polish workers wanted such a Poland in August 1980. It is such a Poland that we are building today, despite the perfidious and lip-service assurances made by those who want to reverse the course of history.

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS POLITICAL COMMITTEE MEETING

AU211915 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1822 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 21/6/1983 -- A meeting of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP was held in Bucharest on June 21 under the chairmanship of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party.

Attending as invited guests were members of the Government, executives of ministries and central institutions, just as experts in various fields of activity.

The Executive Political Committee debated and approved the report on the draft single national plan of Romania's socioeconomic development over 1984-1985 -- the first item of the meeting's agenda.

According to the draft plan, industrial output is to grow at higher rate in 1984 and 1985 than in the first two years of this quinquennium so as in the 1981-1985 period the average annual growth rate should stand at 11.8 percent with net production and at 6.9 percent with marketable production.

In the field of agriculture and food industry, the current provisions consider the measures set by the programme for self-sufficiency by territorial units and the tasks deriving from the additional programmes endorsed by the party and state leadership.

As for investments, the plan provisions for 1984 and 1985 stipulate further efforts for the priority commissioning of the unit which help the development of the raw material and energy base, the increase of experts and a cutback in imports as well as the higher capitalization of recoverable and reusable materials.

The national income is to rise over 1981-1985 at an average annual rate of 9.8 percent.

As for the standards of living, the plan provisions for 1984 and 1985 ensure the increase of the population's incomes, a better supply of commodities services, and the furtherance of the housing construction programme.

The Executive Political Committee emphasized that the plan provisions for 1984 and 1985 should be considered as minimal.

The Executive Political Committee decided that the physical indices of productivity should be applied to all branches of the national economy, and indicated that further emphasis should be placed on a higher quality, technical level of production and reliability of products, just as on the reduction of material expenditure and production costs.

Unanimously approving the draft plan, the executive political Committee decided that it should be submitted to a plenary meeting of the CC of the RCP for debate with the amendments to be made.

Next, the Executive Political Committee examined and approved the measures referring to the application of the programme regarding work remuneration and distribution of working people's incomes.

The Executive Political Committee highlighted that the important programme, adopted by the plenary meeting of the CC of the RCP of March 1983 and improved according to the proposals made by the working people during public debates, comprises, in its last form, measures apt to secure the implementation of the resolutions of the national conference of the RCP on work remuneration and distribution of working people's incomes, as well as a steady rise in the whole people's material and spiritual welfare.

The Executive Political Committee decided that the remuneration of all categories of working people in the economy should further increase starting September 1983, in a phased-out [as received] way, by branches and activities. At the end of this action, in the first half of 1984, real remuneration is to be five percent higher than the 1980 average.

The Executive Political Committee pointed to the necessity of fully covering the funds necessary for the planned rise in remuneration through a higher labour productivity. In connection with the report regarding the application of the set consumption norms with raw and subsidiary materials, fuel, electric power and the capitalization norms for the first quarter of 1983, the Executive Political Committee decided that it should be debated and analysed by the government, firm measures being taken for the reduction of specific consumption of materials, fuel and electric power.

Next, the Executive Political Committee debated a report on the way in which the self-management and self-sufficiency programme is being implemented, and set the measures required for an appropriate supply of the population with farm-food produce and industrial consumer goods.

The Executive Political Committee examined and approved the programme regarding the selection, training and promotion of women to managerial offices over the current five-year plan period.

Considering the ever more significant place and role of women in the Romanian society, the Executive Political Committee requested the executives of ministries and the other central institutions that, in the ensuring period, until the future party congress, women's share in the total managerial offices should sensibly grow accounting for 27 percent in 1985 as to six percent at present. The indication was also given that, at the level of centrals and enterprises, of farming units, and institutions, women's share in the total managerial offices should stand at 30 percent as to 14.4 percent now.

The Executive Political Committee decided that a plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party be held on June 30, 1983. The Executive Political Committee also solved routine questions of the party and state activity.

President Nicolae Ceausescu informed the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, who gathered on June 21, about the visit of friendship recently paid to Romania by President Muhammad Husni Mubarak.

The Executive Political Committee learned with satisfaction about the productive results of the talks between the two heads of state, considering them to go down as another outstanding contribution to the expansion and deepening of the Romanian-Egyptian relations of friendship and collaboration, in a political, economic, cultural, technico-scientific and other fields of activity, to the benefit of the two countries and peoples, of the cause of detente, collaboration and peace in the world.

Stress was laid on the importance of the views exchanged by Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Muhammad Husni Mubarak on international situation, which once again brought to the fore the particular attention Romania and Egypt pay to developments in the Middle East.

The Executive Political Committee stressed the significance of the points of view expressed by the two heads of state regarding the need for the intensification of the political and diplomatic actions to reach a global, just and durable settlement of the questions in that zone, to achieve peace, based on Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in the wake of the 1967 war, on the recognition of the Palestinian people's inalienable right to self-determination, to independent statehood, on the establishment in the Middle East of relations which should ensure the peaceful coexistence of all states in that region.

Unanimously approving the understandings and conclusions reached during this summit meeting, the Executive Political Committee set measures for the further consolidation of the Romanian-Egyptian friendly collaboration.

Nicolae Ceausescu read an account of the official visit of friendship paid to Romania over June 14-17 by a party and state delegation of the Mongolian People's Republic, led by Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic.

The Executive Political Committee was highly appreciative of the new Romanian-Mongolian summit which brought to the fore the joint will to expand more and more the fine Romanian-Mongolian relations, a resolve which found a conspicuous expression in the important understandings and documents covenanted during the visit.

In this respect, the Executive Political Committee stressed the significance of the Treaty of Friendship and Collaboration between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Mongolian People's Republic, signed by Nicolae Ceausescu and Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, which provides a broad framework for and opens new prospects to the development of bilateral relations, in the interests of both peoples, of the successful unfolding of the socialist construction in the two countries, as well as in the interests of the general cause of socialism, progress and peace in the world.

At the same time, stress was laid on the importance of the measures set by the two party and state leadership regarding the amplification of and setting on solid, lasting bases of the economic collaboration in the sphere of material production and in the technico-scientific domains, by using to a greater extent the possibilities offered by Romania's and Mongolia's economic potentials.

Likewise, emphasis was placed on the significance of the understandings reached as regards the consolidation of the collaboration between the Romanian Communist Party and the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, this having an essential role in the promotion of a productive many-sided collaboration between the two countries and peoples.

The Executive Political Committee also pointed to the significance of the exchange of views between Nicolae Ceausescu and Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal on current issues of the international life.

Stress was laid on the two parties' and countries' will to further act for the improvement of the world political climate, the cessation of the arms and a passage to specific disarmament measures, of nuclear disarmament measures in the first place, for a peaceful, negotiated settlement of the all interstate disputes, the resumption and consolidation of the detente process, the setting in of a climate of peace, security and cooperation in Europe, Asia and the world over, for the eradication of underdevelopment and the establishment of a new international economic order and for the attainment of the ideals of freedom, independence and progress of all peoples.

The Exeuctive Political Committee gave a particularly high appreciation to the Romanian Communist Party's and to Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party's resolve to develop the collaboration with communist and worker parties, to contribute to the strengthening of their unity and collaboration, on the basis of international solidarity equality of rights, independence, mutual respect and non-interference in domestic affairs, and to expand the relations with national liberation movements, with all progressive, democratic and anti-imperialist forces in the struggle for detente, disarmament, independence and progress for the building of a better and most just world of peace, understanding and collaboration among nations.

The Executive Political Committee unanimously approved the documents and understandings convenanted during the visit and asked the government, the ministries, to take all measures for the attainment of all the stipulated collaboration targets, which would stimulate a more powerful development of the fine Romanian-Mongolian relations.

OFFICIALS CONGRATULATE PRC COUNTERPARTS

Ceausescu Cables Li Xiannian

AU211422 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 19 Jun 83 p 1

[Text] To Comrade Li Xiannian, PRC president: On your election as president of the People's Republic of China, I take particular pleasure in extending cordial congratulations on behalf of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania and on my own behalf, together with best wishes for success in your highly responsible activity.

I want to express the conviction that the relations of close friendship, cooperation, and solidarity between our parties, countries, and peoples will develop to an increasingly greater extent in the spirit of understandings reached at the summit level, for the benefit of the friendly Romanian and Chinese peoples, and in the interest of the cause of peace and socialism.

Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

Dascalescu Greets Zhao Ziyang

AU211423 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 19 Jun 83 p 5

[Text] Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, sent a cable to Comrade Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council, on his appointment to that function in which he conveys warm congratulations and wishes for health and success in his work and expresses the conviction that the two countries' governments will act in the spirit of agreements and talks conducted at summit level to further expand the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between our countries and peoples.

Congratulations on appointments were also sent by Comrade Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Romania, to Comrade Peng Zhen, chairman of the Standing Committee of the PRC People's National Congress; by Comrade Stefan Voitec, vice president of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania, to Comrade Ulanhu, vice president of the PRC; by Comrade Tamara Dobrin, executive chairman of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, to Comrade Deng Yingchao, chairman of the National Committee of the PRC People's Political Consultative Conference.

ARAB LEAGUE DELEGATION VISITS 14-20 JUN

AU201927 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1745 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 20/6/1983 -- A delegation of the League of Arab States, led by 'Abd al-Hassan al-Salam, assistant secretary-general, paid a visit to Romania over June 14-20.

The delegation was received by Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs. During the interview, a series of aspects of Romania's collaboration with the Arab League were approached, with emphasis on the existence of new possibilities of collaboration in most various domains, as well as on a series of international questions of common concern.

The delegation had also interviews at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry and the Department for constructions abroad.

ECUADOREAN PARTY LEADER VISITS BUCHAREST

AU201928 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1740 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 20/6/1983 -- Julio Cesar Trujillo, national director of the People's Democracy Party -- Democrat-Christian Union of Ecuador, who is paying now a visit to Romania, conducted talks, on June 20 at the national Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front [SDUF] with Iosif Uglar and Mihai Burca, deputy chairmen of the council. On the occasion,. the wish was expressed to develop the relations between the SDUF and the People's Democracy Party -- the Democrat-Christian Union of Ecuador, within the framework of expanding and deepening the relations between the two countries and peoples.

Aspects of the development of the Romanian-Ecuadorian relations were also approached during the interviews Julio Cesar Trujillo had at the Grand National Assembly with Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Parliament, and at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs with Aurel Duma, minister, secretary of state. Aspects of the current international situation were also examined.

ANDREI MEETS DANISH FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL

AU221832 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1740 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 22/6/1983 -- Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei received on June 22 Peter Dyvig under secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark. Questions were approached related to the expansion of bilateral, relations as well as to developments in Europe and in the world.

The Danish guest, now on an official visit to Romania, conducted talks on June 21 and 22 with Aurel Duma, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, during which they reviewed the current stage of the Romanian-Danish relations and examined further possibilities of intensifying bilateral collaboration on an economic, technical-scientific and cultural plane. Opinions were also exchanged on the main current international questions, especially on those related to European security and cooperation, the Madrid conference, disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place.

DOBRESCU RECEIVES DANISH PARTY OFFICIAL

AU221833 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1735 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 22/6/1983 -- A delegation of the Romanian Communist Party led by Miu Dobrescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, met on June 22 a delegation of the Social-Democratic Party of Denmark led by Lasse Budtz, chairman of the party's Foreign Policy Committee, deputy spokesman of that party in the parliament on foreign policy affairs, now on a visit of friendship to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

Information was exchanged on the current concerns and activity of the two parties, and the wish was expressed to further develop their good relations.

Aspects of the current international political situation were also approached with emphasis on the similitude or closeness of the two parties' stands on major international issues, especially on those related to a passage to disarmament, to nuclear disarmament in the first place, to the guaranteeing of peace, security and detente in Europe and all over the world.

POPESCU MEETS PRC'S WANG ZHEN IN BEIJING

AU211820 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1752 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing (AGERPRES) 21/6/1983 -- Dumitru Popescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, head of a delegation of the "Stefan Gheorghiu" academy, now paying a visit to the People's Republic of China, met with Wang Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Chinese Communist Party, principal of the Central Party School.

Information and opinions were exchanged on the occasion regarding the activity of the higher learning party units as well as their collaboration as part of the relations of solidarity and friendship between the Romanian Communist Party and Chinese Communist Party.

In that framework, the special importance was highlighted of the recent meeting in Bucharest between the general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, Nicolae Ceausescu, and the general secretary of the CC of the Chinese Communist Party, Hu Yaobang, when highly significant conclusions were reached and decisions made for the expansion of the fine relations between the two parties on multiple planes, in the interests of socialist construction in the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of China, of the cause of socialism, progress and peace worldwide.

CHINA'S ROLE IN NUCLEAR ARMS REDUCTION ASSESSED

LD221524 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Text] Now listen to our topical foreign political commentary. With its appeal to the Government of the United States and the USSR to halt nuclear tests and reduce their nuclear potential by 50 percent, China announced that Beijing was resolutely joining efforts to have nuclear weapons reduced. Milika Sundic is speaking:

For the first time since joining the nuclear club China expressed its readiness to join efforts to reduce the manufacturing of nuclear weapons. This Chinese readiness, which can be said to have come at the right time, is accompanied with an appeal to the two superpowers, the United States and USSR, to halt nuclear tests and reduce existing nuclear weapons potentials by 50 percent.

It can be said in advance that neither the USSR nor the United States, for their own reasons, will accept this Chinese initiative. The state of relations between the two superpowers is such that for the time being one cannot talk about the reduction of limitation of nuclear weapons. The stagnation at Geneva talks is the best evidence of this. However, Chinese initiative to join the efforts to have nuclear weapons reduced does not lose any of its importance. Although Chinese nuclear potential is incomparably smaller than that of France and Great Britain, the fact is encouraging that such a big country is expressing its readiness to make a contribution to scaling down the arms race, because in the final analysis, if nothing is done on this plane China will one day become a powerful nuclear power. Besides, the Chinese did say this a long time ago but with the reservation that China will never behave like the existing superpowers.

The Chinese Government statement, that is to say its appeal to the United States and the USSR, shows that China is hoping for a reduction in international tension and that its opening to the world, begun a few years ago, represents a lasting orientation of China in the direction of peace and equal international cooperation.

China is quite right in stressing that the United States and the USSR bear the greatest responsibility for eliminating the danger of a nuclear war. This does not mean that the two superpowers are equated, a thing to which the USSR is especially sensitive; it simply amounts to pointing out a fact which the superpowers themselves are not denying. Besides, there is no substantial difference between the Chinese appeal to Moscow and Washington and the Supreme Soviet's appeal to the Governments of the United States, U.K., France, and China, together with the USSR, simultaneously to freeze their nuclear armaments. The kind of response the Supreme Soviet appeal will obtain, especially in the United States, is a different matter altogether.

The USSR has launched similar initiatives before but they did not have any results because the United States goes on believing that the USSR has a superiority in nuclear weapons, especially in Europe. The NATO used this during the recent ministerial meeting in Paris to decide about deploying U.S. medium-range missiles in West Europe which has made the problem of nuclear armaments even more acute.

For this reason and however positive it may be, the Chinese initiative will hardly have an essential impact on the relations between the two superpowers and on their behavior.

SPILJAK CONGRATULATES PRC'S DENG XIAOPING

LD221313 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1121 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Jun (TANJUG) -- Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, sent on behalf of the SFRY Presidency, in its capacity as supreme command of the SFRY Armed Forces, and in his own name, a telegram to Deng Xiaoping congratulating him on his election as chairman of the Central Military Commission of the PRC.

UNCTAD DELIBERATIONS CONTINUE IN BELGRADE

Panamanian Delegate

PA202034 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 19 Jun 83 p 8a

[Text] During his first speech in Belgrade, Panamanian Deputy Foreign Minister Dr Jose Maria Cabrera Jovane said that "Panama's participation at this Sixth UNCTAD Conference is intended to confirm the commitment we made in Buenos Aires to work jointly with our Third World brothers in implementing an efficient dialogue with the developed countries that might lead to feasible solutions and to the establishment of a new, just, and equitable international economic order."

This declaration, made at the UNCTAD conference on 17 June on behalf of the Panamanian Government, indicated that "Panama bases its economy on service activities that generate more than 55 percent of its GNP. Its production of exports involves basic products like bananas and sugar, which are at a disadvantage on the world market."

"The Belgrade meeting", was held within the somber framework of a world economy that has plunged into the worst situation of the last 50 years.

Dr Cabrera Jovane also pointed out that "a new multilateralism must be created, wherein all countries can participate within a world framework to reach systematic agreements on policies, and where structural changes can be brought about in an orderly manner, rather then taking place in a sudden, traumatic fashion."

U.S. 'Hijacks' Group B

LD221832 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1309 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, June 22 (TANJUG) — The Sixth UNCTAD this morning (Wednesday) resumed work in committees and contact groups, and intensive diplomatic consultations are running parallel. After last night's consultations on prospects for a way out of the deadlock in the negotiations, the Group of 77 decided to invest new efforts in order to reach concrete decisions at the conference.

The representative of the Group of 77, Somali Ambassador Osmani, is to submit a statement at the plenum this afternoon. In this statement he is expected to once again call on the Eastern and Western sides to constructively cooperate if they wish to prevent the international economic and political situation from further deteriorating.

However, it is not certain as yet if the afternoon's plenary session will be held.

The TAKE SIX, an independent journal issued specifically on the occasion of the Belgrade UNCTAD session by the international coalition for development action also points to the current difficulties in UNCTAD's (?work). It writes that "more than half way through UNCTAD 6 it is clear that the hardliners of group 'B' are getting their way".

According to the journal, the U.S. with its adamant attitude, prevents the group 'B' (developed Western countries) from possibly taking a more flexible stand. "The U.S. is 'hijacking' the group with a little help from their German and British friends" it writes.

Group of 77 Goals

LD230616 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1608 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, June 22 (TANJUG) -- The Group of 77 developing countries today, Wednesday, intensified its diplomatic activities with the aim of the UNCTAD Six Session in Belgrade achieving concrete results in its final outcome.

The Group of 77 spokesman, Somalian Ambassador Osmani stated the concern at the extraordinary plenary session with the slow and futile negotiations, confirming the developing countries readiness to contribute to the successful outcome of the conference in keeping with the platform adopted at Buenos Aires meeting.

Developing countries delegates are investing efforts in all committees and contact-groups towards surmounting the set-back in negotiations.

The Group of 77 is not prepared to be satisfied with the general closing declaration, but insists on the successful outcome of the conference with concrete results, developing countries diplomats states.

The committee on commodities has reached agreement in principle on the wording of the resolution on the common fund for stabilizing the commodity market, the wording mainly leaning on the respective sections of the Group of 77 Buenos Aires platform. However, it has been learned that here, too, there are still some questions outstanding.

A discussion is underway in the committee on including leather and fur in the integrated program which so far includes 18 commodities. The demand has been put forth by the African countries, the majority of whom from among the least developed.

The developing countries are endeavoring, within the committee, to achieve that a resolution be adopted on the stocks of strategic raw materials, which are often used by the developed as a means for cutting the prices of raw materials from developing countries.

The West strives within the committee to bring about the adoption of a document calling for the abolishing of protectionism in all countries which would, the representatives of the Group of 77 maintain, expose their young industries to pressure from transnational corporations and prevent the strengthening of home manufacturers.

In the committee on trade, differences in principle in the approaches of the developed and the developing countries to the problem of reviving the world's economy found their clear expression. In this, the matter of substance was whether favorable market conditions in the developed countries again would suffice to draw behind the economies of the developing countries, too.

Without calling in question the importance of revival in the developed countries' economies, the "Group of 77" considered that only intensification of the developing countries' development could ensure steady and general progress to the world. The "Group of 77" also rejected any differentiation among the developing countries in terms of their stage of development, as proposed by the industrial countries, since this would automatically mean discontinuation of individual trade preferentials.

A thing characteristic of the group D (the Eastern European countries) is that they do not show any particular engagement in the work of the committees, but take the floor only when their interests are in question, observers remarked.

GDR Proposals Presented

LD230707 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1714 GMT 23 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Jun (ADN) -- On behalf of the CEMA states, GDR Ambassador Dr Peter Dietze [chief of the International Economic Organizations Main Department of the GDR Ministry of Foreign Affairs] presented new negotiating proposals at the 6th meeting of UNCTAD in Belgrade today. The proposals are intended to help restore trust and deepen international economic relations. They state that through the fault of the imperialist states, the reshaping of international economic relations and the implementation of the program for a new economic system have slowed down considerably. The socialist states therefore propose support by UNCTAD for arms limitation and reduction. The UNCTAD member states are urged to develop economic relations with strict observance of equal rights, respect for sovereignty, and non-interference in the internal affairs of states, and to renounce all restrictive trade measures such as blockades, embargoes, and other sanctions.

CONCERN WITH TRIESTE DISTURBANCES VOICED

Italian Government Addressed

LD221749 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1515 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade 22 Jun (TANJUG) -- On the order of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs SFRY Ambassador to Italy Marko Kosin, called on the general director for political affairs in the Italian Foreign Ministry and expressed to him the serious unease and concern of the Yugoslav Government and public about the neofascist disturbances and provocations aimed at the members of the Slovene minority in and around Trieste.

There is particular concern at the physical attacks on the members of the minority and the desecration of their cultural institutions and monuments. These profascist elements, Ambassador Kosin emphasized, slandered the personality and desecrated the picture of Yugoslav President Tito, who enjoys great prestige in Italy and who during his lifetime did a great deal for the development of Yugoslav-Italian relations.

The SFRY ambassador said that the Yugoslav side expects the Italian authorities to react much more energetically in the elimination of such phenomena and in the protection of the Slovene population in order to prevent an escalation of similar incidents.

The Italian side expressed regret about the events and gave an assurance that the Italian Government will undertake urgent and effective measures to prevent such provocations.

Slovene Alliance Protests

LD221755 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1646 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Text] Ljubljana, June 22 (TANJUG) — The Socialist Alliance of the Yugoslav Republic of Slovenia today Wednesday sharply condemned the neofascist provocations in villages in the vicinity of Trieste inhabited by the Slovenian minority.

A statement of protest issued by this mass socio-political organization of Slovenia describes the neo-fascist incidents as an attack on the goodneighbourly relations between Yugoslavia and Italy and on the democratic processes in Italy.

More powerful organizers stand behind the neo-fascist provocations than the notorious "Young Peoples' Front" of Trieste, the statement points out. There are the reactionary forces to which Socialist Yugoslavia, on the one hand, and democratic Italy, on the other, have been thorns in their flesh for sometime now, it notes.

SRFY-BULGARIA BORDER MEETINGS ANNOUNCED

AU211615 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Jun 83 p 12

[Text] Dimitrovgrad, 16 Jun (TANJUG) -- According to the decision of the commissions for border meetings of the two neighboring socialist countries Yugoslavia and Bulgaria, traditional meetings of people of bordering communes will be held this year, too.

The first meeting this year will be held in Dimitrovgrad on 19 June. Another meeting will be held on the same day right on the Yugoslav-Bulgarian border, near the Sglavac locality, in Bosilegrad commune. A border meeting will be held on 10 July near Donji Krivodol on the Yugoslav-Bulgarian border, and on 25 September in the Bulgarian location of Dragoman. During the border meetings, the border will be opened in both directions from 0600 to 1800 hours. At the time the meetings are held, only identity cards will be needed for crossing the border.

Exchange of national currencies will be dealt with and the exchange rate of dinar and leva determined by banks, which will open exchange offices at the meetings.

DOLANC DISCUSSES DRUG TRAFFICKING IN TURKEY

LD222132 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1457 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Text] Ankara, 22 Jun (TANJUG) -- Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu today received Stane Dolanc, federal secretary for internal affairs, who is in Turkey on an official visit.

The Turkish news agency ANATOLIA reports that Stane Dolanc also held talks with Salahattin Cetiner, Turkish interior minister. Their talks dealt primarily with the need to prevent illegal drug traffic by way of the international highway that links Turkey through Yugoslavia with Western Europe. The two ministers considered specific measures aimed at stopping the drug trafficking carried out by Turkish trucks and cars through Yugoslavia. Stane Dolanc and Salahattin Cetiner also discussed increased security measures along the highway used by a vast number of Turkish workers employed abroad when driving through Yugoslavia for their vacations at home. The Turkish-Yugoslav talks also dealt with other possibilities for cooperation between the two countries.

INTERNATIONAL INITIATIVES IN BALKANS VIEWED

AU201957 Belgrade NIN in Serbo-Croatian No 1693 12 Jun 83 p 47

[Dr Ranko Petkovic article: "Something New in the Balkans"]

[Excerpts] In certain books which belong to the field of science fiction literature, but also in certain political studies in the West, world war III begins in the Balkans! Since, according to the current state of international relations, and on the basis of the changes that have occurred in the Balkan area, as well as according to probability itself, it would be really too much if two world wars were to begin in the Balkans. What is involved is obviously a lack of writer's imagination and political seriousness. Nonetheless, since there is no smoke without fire, it can be noticed that in various bloc circles recently the interest in the situation and developments in the Balkans has been increasing.

The recent visit of Hu Yaobang, CPC general secretary, to Romania and Yugoslavia, as well as the resumption of economic relations between China and Albania, have contributed to a revival of the thesis of a "Chinese interest" in the Balkans and, allegedly, of attempting to create a "Chinese axis" in the Balkans. An increased bloc interest in developments in Albania and, particularly, in Albania's foreign political orientation in the period "after Enver Hoxha" has also been noticed.

Finally, certain political circles in the world believe that a "complication" in the situation in the Balkans would tie Yugoslavia's hands for full involvement and activity in the Nonaligned Movement and in world politics, something that would suit these circles' political and military-strategic interests.

In the approach to the Balkans today, basically two strategies exist. The first expresses the aspirations of the bloc powers, while the second proceeds from the authentic national interests of the Balkan countries.

The bloc powers, to a greater or lesser extent, continue to view the Balkans as a so-called gray zone or a zone of delimitated interests.

The second approach to the Balkans is contained in the strategy of transforming the Balkans into a zone of peace and security without any nuclear arms. Nearly all Balkan countries advocate this concept. In doing this, they proceed primarily from the tragic experiences of the past, when the Balkan area was an open ground for the infiltration of the great powers.

However, the transformation of the Balkans into a zone of peace and cooperation without nuclear arms encounter unavoidable difficulties. Some of these difficulties result from the circumstance that the military-political groups of the great powers present in the Balkans; they impose certain limits to the development of cooperation among the Balkan countries. Other difficulties result from the position and behavior of those Balkan countries which, despite historic realities, directly or indirectly question the territorial integrity of neighboring countries, as this is the case with the Albanian pretensions toward Kosovo and the broader implications of the Bulgarian negation of the Macedonian nation.

The holding of a Balkan summit meeting is increasingly more frequently mentioned among those initiatives which certain circles believe could contribute to transforming the Balkans into a zone of peace. It is interesting that the most active advocates of this initiative are two countries which belong to military-political alliances -- Greece and Romania.

No Balkan country, with the exception of Albania, rejects in principle the idea of holding a Balkan summit meeting. Since it would be illusory to believe that the summit meeting itself could resolve certain of the Balkan knots, it is only logical to assume that more favorable political conditions for holding such a meeting would be created primarily by solving the unresolved questions in the relations between Greece and Turkey and between Yugoslav and Bulgaria. It would also be necessary to obtain a realistic reply to the question: What can the Balkan member countries of the military-political alliances do to strengthen peace and security in the Balkan area at a time of a sharp confrontation of their "mainstream" alliances?

By strengthening their bilateral relations and by developing various kinds of multilateral cooperation, which also represent a good road to a summit meeting, the Balkan countries can realistically contribute to reducing the level of interest in the Balkans not only for the writers of science fiction novels but also for the experts of diverse bloc military strategic institutes in the world.

SPILJAK REPORTS TO SFRY PRESIDENCY

LD221827 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1243 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade 22 Jun (TANJUG) -- The SFRY Presidency held a session today chaired by President Mika Spiljak.

As reported, the Presidency heard a report by Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, on some topical questions of the implementation of economic policy and on the measures which the Federal Executive Council will adopt and propose to the SFRY Assembly.

President Spiljak briefed the Presidency on the results of the visits recently paid to our country by Argentine President Reynaldo Bignone and Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak. The assessment was made that these visits had been significant, especially from the point of view of the implementation of the decisions of the Seventh Conference of Nonaligned Heads of State or Government in New Delhi on the consolidation of mutual cooperation among nonaligned and developing countries and their contribution to the solution of world economic problems.

The talks with the Argentine president, during which views were exchanged on bilateral cooperation and the current international situation, it was noted at the session, have confirmed the adherence of Yugoslavia and Argentina to the principles of the policy of nonalignment. The expectation of both sides was also expressed that the sixth UNCTAD, which is currently being held in Belgrade, will carry out a comprehensive review of the reasons for the international economic crisis and contribute to devising ways and means of overcoming it through joint efforts by all members of the international community.

In the talks held with President Mubarak on some of the most topical international problems, and especially on the situation in the Middle East, the evaluation was made that in order to resolve them an even more committed involvement of nonaligned countries is required on the basis of the decisions of the seventh conference in New Delhi. It was noted that the talks on bilateral cooperation between the two countries represents a contribution to its further advance, especially on the economic plane. At this session the SFRY Presidency was briefed on our country's program of measures and activities in the implementation of the decisions of the Seventh Nonaligned Conference and it pointed out the need for active participation of all foreign policy factors in Yugoslavia in the implementation of this program.

Some other questions pertaining to international relations and to the constitutional jurisdiction of the SFRY Presidency were also discussed.

MAMULA ADDRESSES LC ARMY COMMITTEE MEETING

LD222106 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1232 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Jun (TANJUG) -- A session of the Committee of the LC organization in the Yugoslav People's Army [JNA] was held in Belgrade today. Some topical ideological questions on the implementation of security and self-protection in the JNA and the tasks of the LCY organization in the JNA were discussed. In the discussion at the committee session it was stressed and assessed in particular that during the past period, and especially since the 12th LCY Congress, activities in all Army environments have been intensified and that significant results have been attained in the field of self-protection and security in the JNA, which directly contributes to the further consolidation of the Army's combat capability and moral-political unity and security.

Many committee members took part in the discussion. Admiral Branko Mamula, member of the LCY Central Committee, said in his contribution to the discussion that the political and security situation in the JNA is stable, but that the present political situation calls for fresh efforts to be made in the consolidation of combat readiness and the moral-political situation. Proceeding from an analysis of current practice, Adm Mamula stressed that various kinds of pressure, methods and forms of destructive activity are increasing and that the escalation of psychological and propaganda activity in the field of special warfare is directed equally against our society as a whole and against its factors, especially against our armed forces.

Proceeding from established stands and assessments of the Communist practice and immediate tasks, the committee especially stressed the need for the LCY organization's more creative involvement in the JNA to strengthen security and self-protection in all Army units and institutions.

CIVIL PROTECTION COUNCIL MEETING REPORTED

LD201643 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1004 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 20 Jun (TANJUG) -- SFRY Civil Protection Day, 20 June, was marked in Belgrade today with a formal working session of the Council for Civil Protection. Colonel General Ivan Miskovic, president of the Council, greeted the participants and guests at the formal session.

Recalling that all civil protection activities are centered in local communities and work organizations, Miskovic said that today the socialization of all the affairs of units and staffs of civil protection is not merely an appeal to make the work open and public but that in the first place this means civil protection's organized presence in every family, every local community, and every work and sociopolitical organization. The process of socializing the affairs of civil protection, Miskovic said, among other things, at the same time means energetic opposition to all phenomena of isolationism by various structures and environments, and the establishment of small "general staffs" of civil protection in work organizations and local communities. Such phenomena have existed in the past and exist today.

The presence of the young in units and staffs of civil protection is not in line with their interests or with the possibilities of the young to actively involve themselves in civil protection as a component part of the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection.

Therefore, at the end of his speech, Ivan Miskovic, president of the Council, said that the specialization and [word indistinct] of 2.5 million members of Civil Protection of Yugoslavia and raising their consciousness and training for activity in both peacetime and war represents a priority task of all sections of our defense system, because under present-day conditions there can be no efficient armed struggle without well-organized civil protection.

During the working part of the SFRY Council for Civil Protection session, the issues of preparations for fire protection, organization, and publication of specialized literature and instructive films were discussed. The report on the formation of a business community for the production and sale of civil protection equipment was also discussed.

Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, also received today a delegation of the SFRY Council for Civil Protection.

MUSLIM INFLUENCE IN BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA DESCRIBED

AU201518 [Editorial Report] Vienna NEUE KRONEN-ZEITUNG in German on 19 June carries on pages 42-43 the 1,600-word eighth installment of the Kurt Seinitz series on visits to East bloc countries: "Khomeyni's Shadow Over Yugoslavia," on the activities of "militant Islam" in the SFRY.

Seinitz describes his impressions of a visit to a Sarajevo mosque, where he saw a great number of young people attending service, and cites pro-Al-Qadhdhafi and pro-Khomeyni statements by some of them. He describes a recent trial in Tuzla of 11 "conspirators" who, according to the indictment, propagated "militant Islam" and wanted to turn the Socialist Republic of Bonsia-Hercegovina into an exclusively Islamic republic that eventually was to become part of an "Islamisation" -- a pan-Islamic world empire.

In Sarajevo, he says, Muhamed Besic -- "one of the highest politicians of the republic and a Presidium member [title as published] -- granted him an interview in which "for the first time a leading SFRY politician gravely reproached Iran and Khomeyni." Besic is quoted as saying:

"Bosnia-Hercegovina is a little Yugoslavia within the big Yugoslavia. In our country we do not have any majority nationality, but we are a multinational and multireligion republic, with some 40 percent -- Slavic -- Muslims, 40 percent Orthodox Serb, and 20 percent Catholic Croats. The Islamic fundamentalists, however, want to raise Islam here to a state religion, with the argument that the Serbs have their own republic, the Croats have their own republic, so Bosnia-Hercegovina should become the republic of the Muslims. For about the past 10 years Islam in our country has experienced a revival.

This development was promoted by Yugoslavia's opening toward the Islamic world of the Near and Middle East, where these countries belong to the Nonaligned Movement. Until the founding of the Islamic University of Sarajevo Bosnian clergymen studied in the Islamic countries where church and state are not separated as they are in our country. In militant Islam, religion equals politics and state.

Not only did your clergymen return with such ideas, but the reactionary circles of the Islamic world also want to establish a bridge here for the Islamization of Europe. These circles use all kinds of methods to approach our people, for example recruiting among the employees of our numerous firms operating in the Middle East.

"Moreover, old Bosnian-Islamic emigre organizations, which were still collaborating with the fascists, wanted to take advantage of Tito's death to undertake destabilization attempts from abroad. Where are such forces to be found? Well, let us be quite frank about that for once: It is known that there are forces in Iran which advocate the exportation of the 'Islamic revolution.' However, Iran is a member of the Nonaligned Movement, whose principle should be noninterference in other countries' affairs. Just as we do not interfere in the internal affairs of Iran, we will not allow others to interfere in ours. It is known that in Iran the ayatollahs -- that is, clergymen -- rule the country. That is their affair. They have their system as they want it. But here in our country we have a different system, and we reject interferences"

Seinitz mentions in this context that at the latest Belgrade book fair, the Iranian display was closed by the Yugoslav authorities, and propaganda material and Khomeyni pictures were confiscated, and that following the exposure of the Islamic conspiracy an intensive "enlightenment campaign" has been launched at Bosnian schools. According to Seinitz, Professor Ferhat Seta, head of the Sarajevo Koran School, admitted in a talk with him that some young people in the SFRY might have "false ideas" about the Islamic religion and might have "picked up militant ideas from outside," from "certain centers in Tehran, Baghdad, Cairo, and Tripoli," but stressed: "We Muslims in Yugoslavia need no religious help and no imported model from outside. They had better help themselves down there. They are not even able to establish the 'Islamic unity' that they are talking about so much. That is what we are going to tell our young people more so than in the past, that the ideals of Islam are being better implemented here than down there. In our country we have tolerance and equal rights and real freedom to practice religion. Down there, the Islam is often marked by political coercion."

In conclusion, Seinitz quotes Seta as saying, "We don't have the slightest financial problems. We have more than enough" money, and as denying any knowledge of financial donations from the Middle East.

KOSOVO 'IRREDENTIST' GROUP MEMBERS SENTENCED

LD211642 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1421 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Summary] Vranje, 21 Jun (TANJUG)) -- The five-man criminal bench of the district court in Vranje today sentenced to prison four members of the "Group of Marxist-Leninists of Kosovo" from Bujanovac for the criminal acts of enemy activity, of wrecking of brotherhood and unity of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia, of forming counterrevolutionary associations aimed at changing the SFRY social order and of enemy propaganda. Nijazi Kadrija, primary school teacher of Albanian in the village of Zardinac near Bujanovac was sentenced to 8 years in prison; Sejdula Kadrija, teacher of French at the same school and Esref Kaupi, unemployed, were sentenced to 6 years each, and Refik Kadrija to 2 years.

The indictment charged the first three with having been members of the illegal enemy irredentist "Group of Marxist-Leninists of Kosovo." They aimed at forming the Republic of Kosovo, which would have later joined Albania. For this purpose they wrote a hostile leaflet and distributed about 180 copies in Bujanovac and the neighboring village of Konculj. In addition, Nijazi Kadrija had written in Albanian: "We are Albanians and not Yugoslavs;" "Death to Serbian Bloodsuckers;" and "Long Live the Republic of Kosovo" one night across the country road at Bujanovac.

CUBAN, SFRY EXCHANGES IN BELGRADE REPORTED

Foreign Trade Ministers Talk

FL171749 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1308 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade -- The Cuban and SFRY foreign trade ministers, Ricardo Cabrizas and Milenko Bojanic, yesterday assessed trade and economic cooperation between the two countries in recent years. They both agreed on stating that their trade relations are far below the desired level.

Cabrizas Meets Croatian Official

FL180130 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 18 Jun 83

[Text] Cuban Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Cabrizas met today in Belgrade with (Marijan Kukulic), member of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Croatia and president of the Commission for Foreign Relations.

During their talks they confirmed the existing prospects for expanding bilateral trade relations and sought firm answers to trade questions. The two sides agreed that, due to the complexity of international economic relations, problems must be approached with practical criterions in order to find new methods which may strengthen and deepen relations. They also agreed to use common prospects available in the third-market cooperation program between developing countries.

Cabrizas, Brajovic Meet

FL202202 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade -- Radivoje Brajovic, president of the Executive Council of the Yugoslav Republic of Montenegro, received Cuba's minister of foreign trade, Ricardo Cabrizas Ruiz. During the meeting the Montenegro official expressed the interest of that federated republic in developing its commercial links with Cuba.

During the visit to Titograd, capital of Montenegro, the Cuban minister toured an important aluminum plant located there, and the (?Radolfo Dadic) Construction Machinery Factory. He also visited the Yugoslav shipping company which has done business with Cuba for 20 years.

Cabrizas Meets SFRY Bankers

FL221550 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Text] Cuban Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Cabrizas has met in Belgrade with (Radokna Maki), governor of the National Bank of Yugoslavia. Julio Imperatori, first vice president of the National Bank of Cuba, also participated in the meeting. They exchanged notes on the progress of the financial relations between the two countries. They also discussed other matters concerning the current crisis of the international economy.